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BLUE AND GRAY.

Veterans from Both Sides Meet Again on Historic Ground.

A PEACEFUL MISSION NOW

Monuments Are Formally Dedicated at Chickamauga National Park.

MANY DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

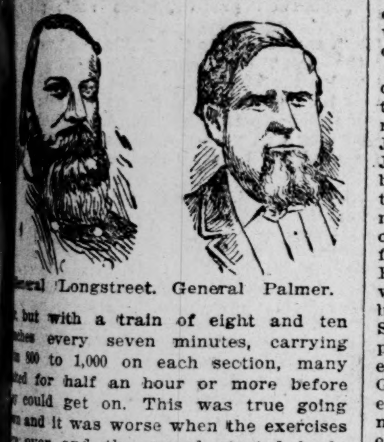
Governors Atkinson and Morton Are There with Their Staffs.

VICE PRESIDENT STEVENSON PRESIDES

Generals John B. Gordon and John M. Palmer Deliver Addresses—Thousands of Veterans on the Field.

Chattanooga, Tenn., September 19.—(Special.)—No place this side of the infernal regions could have been hotter than Chattanooga today. The sun was a blazing ball of fire and the heat boiled in torrid waves. This unusual temperature fairly paralyzed pleasure in the city and seriously crippled it at the park, where 40,000 people gathered to see the memorial grounds dedicated under the auspices of the government and formally transferred to the war department.

The scenes of yesterday at the depot and the trains going out to the grounds were repeated with added numbers of people and a consequent additional discomfort, which the heat increased to an almost intolerable extent. For the first time this week the railroads found difficulty in rapidly handling the crowd. To further facilitate the movements of trains have been placed at intervals along the line in order that the sections might not run together without increased dan-



General Longstreet. General Palmer.

ger, but with a train of eight and ten coaches every seven minutes, carrying from 800 to 1,000 on each section, many waited for half an hour or more before they could get on. This was true going out and it was worse when the exercises were over and the crowd started back. Then everybody wanted to go at once. The day was something to be remembered by all present as long as the survivors live. The crowd seemed like a solid block of humanity with 10,000 legs and 10,000 arms scrambling and scratching for first place as the trains pulled up.

The Artillery Review.

It was in the hottest hours of the furnace-like afternoon. The sun came down mercilessly upon the heads of the multitude like a baptism of fire. Men panted like dogs and women fainted. Up from the feet of the crowd to add to the discomfort came great clouds of dust, thick and stifling. Even the early morning sun was hot. When the wonderful field exhibition of the Fourth United States Artillery, of Fort Riley, Tex., the oldest and the crack artillery company of the government, went on the air was like an oven. As the troopers rode across the plain in their bright blue uniforms embellished in the red ensign of artillery the thousands present moved from the edge of the shady woods and crowded around the drill ground to the number of 20,000.

Back behind on the sloping front of Snodgrass hill, as far as the eye could see, the field was black with people. Despite the heat they stood there through the entire drill of an hour because it was a magnificent exhibition of modern artillery tactics, from which no one could team themselves away. When the battery reached the center of the field it halted for a moment. Suddenly the blare of the bugle set the statuesque line in motion at a trot. Further and the battery thundered across the field at a gallop, the drivers lashing their teams to get up speed, the heavy ordnance rocking and swaying behind like a ship in a storm. The cannoneers sat on the limbers like statues as the outfit hurried across the rough ground like a whirlwind. Just before the edge of the timber was reached the brazen bell again sounded an order and instantly the sections wheeled to the right and charged across the field in line, each piece being followed by its caisson. Again the bugle sounded short and clear. Around came the guns of the pieces, the caissons whirled about and quick as a flash the first section opened fire, followed in rapid succession by the other three.

Then under cover of the smoke it withdrew to the north extremity of the field at a walk. The column was ambling along like a sleepy wagon train when suddenly the bugle again put life into the outfit, and they came full tilt towards the spectators. At the sound of the bugle they dropped into "action right" and gave Snodgrass Hill fits in four rounds. Again all was quiet and nothing was heard except the rumble of the wheels and the clinking of the harness. Several very graceful movements were executed at a walk and then at a trot. Sharp commands rang out on the air and then the guidon, carrying the battery standard, dashed across the field and took a position on the right, the ... on the left. The first to come into action pushed forth its contents, and the dry grass of the field went whirling toward the sky, two, three and four followed in succession and when the mantle of smoke

VICE PRESIDENT ADLAI STEVENSON,

Who Presided During the Exercises at the Dedication of Chickamauga Park.

cleared away the caissons and limbers were on side and the frowning muzzles were spitting forth flame and smoke in the opposite direction. Thus the scene went on, changing from one movement to the other, executing maneuvers more rapidly than the civilian mind could figure it out.

The Vice President's Reception.

While the battery was thundering away in Kelly's field, the entire infantry command, one thousand strong, under Colonel Polland, turned out in full dress as an escort for Vice President Stevenson.

Parade rest in a September sun is trying to the strongest and the men felt the heat severely. When the trains arrived the band struck up 'Hail to the Chief" and the command presented arms.

Vehicles of every description brought load after load of perspiring passengers. Hundreds of bicyclists contended for the right of way with pedestrians. The closer one got to the grand stand, the closer the crowd was packed and the hotter it was. Fakirs on the outside sold all kinds of cheap shams, and pickpockets in the midst of the throng had a harvest. Everybody was hot and uncomfortable, but the greatness of the occasion held them there and few left before the exercises were over.

Some of the Men Present.

Beside General Alger, of Michigan, sat Senator Peffer with his whiskers and two pair of glasses; standing on the edge of the platform was Congressman W. S. White, of Ohio, who has made a million out of chewing gum, assisted by the inveterate habit of the American girl to chew it; darting here and there in the crowd was General Boynton, historian of the park, and General Fullerton, master of ceremonies by appointment of Secretary Lamont, who could not be present. Just across from Governor Werts, of New Jersey, with his staff, sat Governor Woodbury, of Vermont. Back of them ranged the gold-braided escort to Governor Morrill, of Kansas, who was talking most of the time to a group of senators at the front, among whom were Bate, Blackburn, Palmer and Manderson. Congressmen were thick as bees, prominent among them being General Grosvenor, of Ohio. Silver Senator Harris, of Tennessee, chatted pleasantly with Secretary Herbert. General Longstreet, General Granville Dodge, General Stewart, General Walthall, General Horace Porter and Rev. Father Sherman formed a distinguished group, on the edge of which stood Colonel Fred Grant. Postmaster General Wilson came in with Secretary Smith, but was soon engaged in conversation with Bishop Gailor, of Tennessee, who, later, delivered the opening prayer. Judge Seay, of Missouri, and David B. Henderson, of Iowa, were seated at the front of the rostrum. Just in front of the speakers' stand Public Printer Benedict had a chair in the vicinity of Senators Higgins, O'Connor, Stapleton and O'Grady from New York. Close to each other sat Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, and Governor Matthews, of Indiana. Each distinguished man was talking to some one equally as distinguished as himself. Never before in the south was there ever gathered on one platform such a long list of notable as these. And aside from those named there were many others who, in their respective sections, are big men, indeed, and famous even far from home.

FAMOUS MEN SPEAK.

SOLDIERS WHO PARTICIPATED TELL OF THE BATTLES.

Generals Gordon, Palmer, Wheeler and Warner Discuss the Causes and Results of the War.

Chattanooga, Tenn., September 19.—After an interval of thirty-two years the blue and gray today again met around the crescent of Snodgrass hill, on the battlefield of Chickamauga, but not as then—amid the mist and leaden hail which marked those dreadful days of 1863, making the conflict the most disastrous in its casualties to those concerned which history knows. Under one flag re-united a host devoted to the advancement and prosperity of one common country, veteran foemen of a third of a century ago, met today to dedicate, as a national park, the ground made sacred by the blood of heroes who fought at their side.

This park is one of the most notable in existence, and unique in many respects. It extends from Sherman Heights, in Tennessee, to Glass Mills, Ga., a distance of twenty-two miles, over all of which, together with necessary approaches the government of these states have ceded jurisdiction to the United States. At present the government owns between ten and eleven square miles—6,500 acres—of which 3,500 are cleared of underbrush.

Work of the Commission.

In its work of marking the line of battle and positions of troops engaged the national commission has been assisted by the commissioners of twenty-five states, including all of the southern states. About three hundred large historical tablets are already in place and other tablets, giving locality and distance, to the number of three hundred, are yet to be placed in position. Each battery engaged is being marked by at least two guns. One hundred and fifty guns have been mounted in

Continued on Fifth Column Third Page.

PLAYING LONE HANDS

Gorman in Maryland and Hardin in Kentucky Fight Unaided.

MR. CLEVELAND HOLDS ALOOF

He Gives to Both of Them the Marble Heart.

KENTUCKIANS DO NOT SEEM TO CARE AT ALL

Blackburn's Election Is Assured—Gorman Has Hard Work To Save His State.

Washington, September 19.—It looks more and more as if the administration intended to let Maryland and Kentucky go republican, rather than lift a finger to support the nominees. In Maryland to vent Mr. Cleveland's private grudge against Senator Gorman, and in Kentucky because Hardin and Blackburn will not crook the pregnant hinges of their knees to the president's gold views.

Not a single cabinet officer can be induced to lend aid to the "regulars" in Maryland. The "Cleveland democrats" there seem to be doing everything they can to defeat the ticket. They repeat the arguments that were used by the anti-Hill people at the last election in New York to prevent Mr. Cleveland from saying a good word for the democratic candidate for governor. They made the plea that he ought not to take sides against his personal friends and supporters, even to save the regular party ticket from defeat. A great deal of influence has been used to procure the silence of the administration, and it is claimed that Mr. Cleveland will be as silent as he was during Hill's campaign. Meanwhile, the Cleveland democrats make Gorman's lack of friendship for Mr. Cleveland the alleged grounds of their opposition to the ticket, and assume the attitude of defenders of Mr. Cleveland in following his course.

The Fight in Kentucky.

A report was abroad today to the effect that William C. Whitney had appealed to the administration through Carlisle to withdraw its opposition in Kentucky for the sake of the national democracy. But Carlisle denied this absolutely and declared that the position of the administration was unchanged. His friends make the same plea that he will not furnish aid in the Blue Grass State because he fears that Hardin may attack the administration. He is probably waiting to see what the result will be. If it appears just before the election that Hardin will win, Carlisle will probably hasten to Kentucky and make a speech in order to lay claim to part of the triumph. But the free-silver democrats in Kentucky seem to care little about the attitude of the administration. Private information from Kentucky indicate that Blackburn's re-election to the senate is assured, and that Hardin's chances are almost equally good. The only reasonable explanation of the administration's attitude is that Mr. Cleveland is trying to bury his enemies this fall in order to clear the way for his renomination next year.

NEW JERSEY REPUBLICANS

Adopt a Platform and Nominate Candidates.

Trenton, N. J., September 19.—The republican convention was called to order at 11:10 o'clock today by Franklin Murphy. Congressman Mahlon Pitney was selected as temporary chairman and the convention took a recess.

The delegates resumed business at 2:15 o'clock, and J. Frank Fort, of Essex, was made permanent chairman. The platform was reported and unanimously adopted. It begins as follows:

"We, the representatives of the republican party in New Jersey, in convention assembled, reaffirm our devotion to the national policy of our party, our opposition to any attempt to impose upon this country a debased or depreciated currency and our firm belief in the wisdom and beneficence of a tax upon imports which will afford protection to American industries and adequate revenue."

The remainder of the platform relates to state matters.

John W. Griggs, of Passiac, was nominated for governor on the third ballot.

SIMON BOLIVAR'S CARD

Advising His Friends To Scratch Hardin.

Frankfort, Ky., September 19.—Ex-Governor Simon Bolivar Buckner publishes a card stating that he will support the democratic state ticket, with the exception of Hardin, and advising democrats not to vote for him. General Buckner denounces Hardin in the strongest terms for his action in making war on the state platform, and also denounces Congressman McCreery. He declares that he will not re-enter the senatorial race, but will make as many sound-money speeches in the state as he can.

SPANISH WARSHIP SANK

By Colliding with a Steamer—Thirty-Six Lives Lost.

Havana, September 19.—The Spanish warship Sanchez Barcaiztegui, with Admiral Delgado Parejo on board, was struck by the incoming coasting steamer, Mortera, in front of Morro Castle, at midnight last night and sunk instantly. Admiral Parejo and thirty-four of the crew of the warship, including Captain Ybanez and three other officers, were drowned. The remainder of the crew, 110 in number, was saved. The bodies of Admiral Parejo and Captain Ybanez have been recovered. The body of the captain was horribly mutilated, the head and arms having been eaten away by sharks.

STEAMER EDAM FOUNDERED

After a Collision on the Coast of England.

London, September 19.—The steamer Edam, from New York, September 6th, for Amsterdam, foundered off Start Point, on the southern coast of England, this morning, after a collision. Her passengers and crew were saved.

Lloyd's agent at Prawle Point wired this morning that he observed a steam trawler head for Start bay having three large shipboats in tow, and that the steamer Beresford, of West Hartlepool, took the trawler in tow and headed for Plymouth. A large number of people were seen in the boats and on the deck of the trawler. The weather was foggy.

Plymouth, September 19.—The steamer Beresford has arrived here towing the trawler Vulture and three boats containing the captain, crew and passengers of the Netherlands line steamship Edam, which came into collision at 1 o'clock this morning, fifty miles southeast of Start Point, with the steamer Turkestan during a thick fog. The Edam was foundered. The Turkestan was lost in the fog and not seen afterwards. Every one on board the Edam took to boats and all picked up by the trawler Vulture.

MAY HAVE A RACE YET.

New York Yacht Club Looking for Another Challenge.

New York, September 19.—The Evening Telegram this evening says: "Members of the New York Yacht Club feel quite sure that a challenge in a proper spirit, under proper conditions and easily governed, may be made shortly for some sort of international trophy. It may be the America's cup or not. It is believed it will be the America's cup and that the coming challenge will be made by a syndicate of Scotch yachtsmen. In fact, notice of the probability of this challenge has already been received by the representative American friends of the challengers, and it is believed that a challenge will shortly be forthcoming if the outcome of the Dunraven correspondence is such that a match may not be arranged again under the auspices which governed his challenge. The challenge, it is stated, will come from the Clyde. The boat will be a Fife boat, if the plans of the proposed challenge eventuate, and the only condition which will govern the races will be the requirement of certain secrecies which may secure the absence of large parties of excursionists at the scene of the races. There may be no possibility of insuring any such conditions, but it will be attempted. This matter has not been brought before the New York Yacht Club or its committees and is the confidential information of a prominent Scotch American."

BRAZIL WILL NOT STAND IT.

If England Insists on Her Proposition There Will Be Trouble.

New York, September 19.—The Herald's special cable from Buenos Ayres says: "Rio Janeiro advices state that the Brazilian government is not content with England's proposition to abandon Trinidad if Brazil will consent to the establishment on the island of a cable station. If this is insisted upon it is reported that the British minister in Rio Janeiro will receive his passport.

"Alarming but vague rumors continue to reach Rio Janeiro of the uprising of the national guard in Rio Grande do Sul. The latest report is that 4,000 rebels have seized the town of Bage and refuse to surrender. Their leader is General Aparacio Saraiva, who is, it is said, acting at the instigation of General Silveira Martins.

"This new rebellion in the disturbed state is caused by the character of the terms of peace granted by the government, which are unsatisfactory to many of the revolutionists. Reform in the state constitution and the removal of Governor Castilho are necessary, it is said, to any stable basis of peace. The generals in command of the national guard in the disturbed state especially desire independence."

PLOT TO KILL DURRANT

Frustrated by the Police of San Francisco.

San Francisco, September 19.—The police have discovered and frustrated a plot to assassinate Durrant. The plot was concocted by a well-known criminal while awaiting sentence in the county jail. He expressed his intention to his fellow prisoners of killing Durrant at the first opportunity, and the matter coming to the ears of the sheriff, an extra precaution was taken not to allow Durrant to exercise with the other prisoners and to drive him to and from to court, either in a buggy or outside of the prison.

On search being made of the cell a broken table knife, whetted to a keen edge, was found therein. The prisoner has since been sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary. Before being taken to the penitentiary he admitted to the police that it was his intention to kill Durrant, but that he had had no opportunity to use his knife. The police refuse to divulge the name of the criminal.

Brought Their Colors.

Rome, September 19.—Representative of all the troops that took part in the expedition which marched into Rome, in 1870, arrived here today, each detachment bringing its colors. They were received by a number of generals and other officers. All of the colors were deposited in the quirinal.

The Gold Reserve.

Washington, September 19.—At the close of business today the true treasury gold reserve was $95,898,875. This includes $100,000 from St. Louis, Mo., deposited in New York in exchange for currency.

AFTER GONZALES.

The South Carolina Convention Is Mad at The State.

GOVERNOR EVANS ENDORSED

Colonel Aldrich Defends the Reporter Who Wrote the Article.

SENATOR BEN TILLMAN RETORTS

He Scores the Conservatives but Later Apologizes to Them—They Have a Very Small Vote.

Columbia, S. C., September 19.—The constitutional convention today devoted most of its whole session to the discussion of the Patterson resolution to denounce the editorial statement in The State, newspaper, and vindicate Governor Evans, president of the convention, from the charge of having wilfully misstated the vote on a resolution on Monday last, and there was another sensational session in consequence.

Things were lively from start to finsh, and particularly when Senator Tillman made one of his hottest speeches, pointing his finger at Editor Gonzales, who was on the floor of the hall, until the vote had been taken and the amended Patterson resolution had been passed by a vote of 123 to 23.

It was a matter of great public interest and the galleries were filled with spectators from the time the day's proceedings were opened until the final vote was taken about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Aside from this matter there was no other feature of the day's session, though a great many ordinances and resolutions, of more or less importance, were presented near the close of the day's session.

The coming storm was scented at the opening of the day's session even in the prayer of the Rev. Mr. Parrott, who prayed that they might have a pleasant, peaceful and profitable session and made a reference to editors.

Mr. Patterson presented a substitute for his resolution introduced yesterday, which concluded as follows:

"As said editorial statement is unsupported by facts, Senator Irby having announced upon the floor of the convention that the announcement of said vote by the president was correct, and as said editorial is a reflection upon the honesty and integrity of the president of this convention and an insult to this body, be it

"Resolved, 2. That the convention desires to express its entire confidence in the integrity, honesty and fairness of our president, the Hon. John Gary Evans, and we do hereby declare the statement in the aforesaid editorial to be unsustained by the facts and untrue.

"Resolved, 3. That we consider the editorial in question as abuse of the privilege granted to the press in admitting its members to the floor of the convention."

Mr. Patterson made quite a speech on the resolution, saying it was a rebuke that they owed to the people to make.

They, as a convention, had a right to revoke the privilege granted the press, and could punish for contempt, but this he refrained from urging, because he did not wish the writer of the defamatory article to appear as a martyr.

Colonel Aldrich offered the following as an amendment to Mr. Patterson's resolutions to be substituted for the third resolution:

"That the said newspaper, The State, has abused the privileges allowed to the press by this convention, and that for the balance of the session its representatives be denied admission to the floor of the convention, and that the sergeant-at-arms be charged with the enforcement of this resolution."

Colonel Aldrich, in his speech, said they all knew that the elevating influence exercised on society by the press was gone. They all knew that in the morning when they saw something in a paper of a sensational and defamatory nature they never even bothered themselves to find out if it was true or not. Any honest man, particularly their president, could afford not to notice it all. His impulse would have been not ot notice it at all. The paper had abused its privileges and the only thing for them to do was to cut off that privilege which the convention had given it. The representatives of the press were granted the privilege to sit there and report the proceedings of the session for the benefit of the public and their own financial advancement, so long as they behaved themselves. When the privileges were abused the only thing the convention could do was to put them out. A strong speech was made by ex-Governor Sheppard against the Patterson resolution, in which he stated that Colonel Aldrich's resolution should not be adopted, because the reporter of that paper on the floor had demeaned himself as a gentleman and furnished fair and full reports. He had no objection to reaffirming his confidence in the press and thought it well. Many speeches were made on both sides, some taking the position that in stating that the second vote bore out what it was claimed the first vote was, it was requiring them to swear to what they knew was not true, although the president had been honestly mistaken in announcing it.

Many were opposed to the convention taking any notice of it. Mr. Aldrich's resolution was tabled.

Senator Tillman made one of his hottest speeches, drawing the factional lines and saying that it was not a personal matter, where you could frail a man with a stick (pointing to Editor Gonzales) "but such things are beneath the dignity of that gentleman over there, who has dished out more hell-fire and damnation in this state than has come from any mouth save mine."

Mr. Ganzales smiled and bowed to him ironically. Factional feeling was there. It was cropping out on all sides. Tillman jumped on the conservative members. Governor Sheppard later resented the motives imputed to himself and other conservatives.

A viva voce vote was finally taken, Tillman demanding the roll call. The Patterson resolution was adopted by a vote of 123 to 23, some ten or twenty members having their reasons for their votes spread on the journal. Later Tillman apologized to the conservative members for the language he had used in regard to their motives, saying that their arguments had appeared specious to him.

During the day a petition was received from the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union asking the convention to raise the age of consent from ten to eighteen years.

THEY REFUSE WORK

And the Eagle Pass Negroes Can Get No Aid.

Washington, September 19.—The four hundred stranded negroes at Eagle Pass will have to remain in that section, unless they find means outside of the United States government with which to return to their homes in Alabama. The collector of customs at Eagle Pass was so informed today by Acting Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin. It was a year ago, or over, that these negroes left Alabama to form a colony in Mexico. The colonization scheme failed and the negroes reached Eagle Pass, Tex., on their homeward journey. There they were attacked by smallpox, 180 being stricken with the disease, many of the number dying.

The United States marine hospital service gave them medical attention free, and they were also furnished supplies. The disease has now been eradicated, but the negroes appear to have become panic-stricken, for they have declined offers of good homes at fair wages on large ranches near Eagle Pass.

THE BELL COMES OCTOBER 8.

It Comes by Way of Richmond, Knoxville and Chattanooga.

Philadelphia, September 19.—The revised intionenary of the journey of the committee of the city council with the liberty bell to the Atlanta exposition has been finally compiled. The journey will occupy nearly five days.

The party leaving here at 8 o'clock on the morning of October 4th and arriving in Atlanta at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of October 8th. On the first day the bell will go south through Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia. Short stops will be made at Wilmington, Baltimore, a two-hours' rest in Washington, then on through Alexandria, Quantico, Fredericksburg, Milford, Doswell, Ashland and Richmond. The night will be spent in Richmond and the next day's tour will be confined to Virginia. Stops will be made at Petersburg, Nottoway, Crewe, Farmville, Lynchburg and Bedford and the night will be spent in Roanoke. The third day's journey will proceed through Christiansburg, East Radford, Wytheville and Glade Springs, in Virginia, and in Tennessee, Bristol, Jackson City, Greenville, Morristown and Knoxville visited. The next day Loudon, Athens and Cleveland will be given a sight of the bell and Chattanooga will be reached at 11:30 on that morning.

The afternoon and night will be passed at Chattanooga and on the next day, October 8th, the party will proceed through Dalton and Rome, Ga., reaching Atlanta at 2 o'clock p. m.

THE DUKE IS COMING

With Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Miss Consuelo.

Newport, R. I., September 19.—The duke of Marlborough will visit the Atlanta exposition, in company with Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, the last of the week. Certain papers still insist upon the engagement of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt to the duke of Marlborough. Mrs. Vanderbilt denies the report, and said: "I regret that the papers see fit to connect her name with the different friends of ours."

HELD FOR MURDER.

David Green, Accused of Scandalizing a Woman, Kills a Man.

Dahlonega, Ga., September 19.—(Special.) David Green was committed to jail here today for the murder of Jasper Gilbert. The tragedy occurred last Sunday afternoon.

It was reported to M. C. Smith that Dave Green had told scandalous things about Miss Lula Smith, M. C. Smith's sister.

Smith went to see Gilbert and asked him about the reports that Green had defamed Lula to him, Gilbert. Then Gilbert and his brother, Bill, with Seth Grindle, Jeff Morris and Smith, went to see Green. Jasper Gilbert declined to go into Green's house, stating that he and Green were on bad terms. Green was called out by Smith, who confronted Gilbert and Green and asked the latter about the reports of which he was said to have been the author.

Green at once rushed upon Gilbert and began striking him. It was not noticed for a moment that Green was using a knife. Directly Gilbert called to the others to pull Green off, as he was stabbing. Mrs. Green came out and took her husband away. Gilbert sank down on the roadside and was dead in a little while.

The hearing today was before Magistrates A. F. Norton and G. G. Evans. M. C. Smith was arrested as an accessory, but after the investigation was released.

CULBERSON ON THE FIGHT.

He Will Stop It if He Can Find Men To Enforce Law.

Austin, Tex., September 19.—Governor Culberson last night said, in relation to the decision of Judge Hart in the Dallas prize-fight test case, that the opinion of a single judge, especially where, as here, the state had no appeal, though a member of such court and however much respected, whilst persuasive, settles nothing but the particular case decided. This is obvious, because, so far as may be known, a full bench might hold differently. This is the proper way to determine the matter and thus determine the law, and, whatever it is, it will be enforced, as I have stated from the beginning. In the absence of a decision of a court of last resort, or a concurrence of a majority of the judges of such court that a prize fight is not illegal, the proposed fight at Dallas shall not take place if enough men can be found to execute the law. My constitutional duty, with which only I am concerned, will be discharged faithfully."

ALL DUG OUT ALIVE.

A Wall Falls in Nashville and the Workmen Caught Under It.

Nashville, Tenn., September 19.—One wall of the old Cottonade building fell in this city this morning, burying six workmen under the debris. It was thought at the time that they had all been crushed to death, but after an hour's work they were all dug out alive. Some of them were badly injured.

MASCOTTE'S CAPTAIN SENTENCED

To Eight Years' Imprisonment at Hard Labor.

Madrid, September 19.—A dispatch from Havana says that the captain and a stoker of the American steamer Mascotte, who was arrested on the charge of landing a quantity of cartridges for the use of insurgents, have been found guilty by a courtmartial. The captain was sentenced to eight years and the stoker to ten years at hard labor. Both were captured in the boat in which the cartridges were taken ashore.

A Shortage in the Records.

Charleston, W. Va., September 19.—A report of experts who has been examining the county records, which was made public today, shows a deficiency of about $50,000 in the settlement of sheriffs from 1881 to 1889, inclusive. It is believed the amount can be recovered from sureties. The report shows nothing reflecting upon the present county officials.

IT IS LAUNCHED.

The Cotton States and International Exposition Under Way.

THE SECOND DAY A SUCCESS.

It Belonged to the Association of Georgia Editors and They Took It In.

SCENES ABOUT THE GROUNDS

Many of the Fresh Water Fish in the Government Building Killed.

IS THE BULL FIGHT REALLY TO COME YET?

Today Will Occur the Presentation of The Flag of the Gate City Guard. Victor Herbert's Band.

The exposition is under way.

It has been launched before the public.

This, the third day of the south's great show, will find all of the buildings in thorough shape and what has before this been left undone will be smoothed out and the whole thing placed on a running basis.

The first shock of the exposition is over. Coolly, deliberately and calmly the officials of the fair have taken the enterprise in hand and it has started off with unprecedented regularity. The editors—the Georgia editors—did the show yesterday. It was a day consecrated to them and it will be handed down in the tradition of the state press full of tender and glorious memories.

The subtropical feature of the exposition was brought out yesterday with telling effect. The seething crowds pushed through the buildings, however, regardless of the torrid touch of the summer sun. The big thermometers in the government building registered a record. But the heat did not deter the people from coming out. The crowd, of course, was not so large as that of the first day, but it was much larger than expected and apparently more appreciative. The Louisiana contingency was conspicuous in every building yester-

—TWO HEATHENS.—

day. The members of the Washington Artillery took in all parts of the grounds. They came with the idea of seeing everything and with strict soldierly system they have begun. A squad of this corps spent the whole day in the government building yesterday. All of the different departments of the government were inspected and every object in these divisions analyzed and studied. They appreciated the educational aspect of this wonderful exhibit and went at it with the idea of benefit as well as amusement. In that division allotted to Smithsonia, where the atmosphere is heavy with scientific lore, they lingered for several hours. Thence to the postoffice department, where the mail systems of the world were studied and compared. The soldiers remained a long while in the war display. They felt at home here and were interested in the modern inventions for warfare as well as the old relics showing the uniforms and methods of fighting as far back as the Cromwellian period, when the orders of the battalion commanded the men to fear God and keep their powder dry.

The soldiery from New Orleans are greatly impressed with the magnificence of the fair

From the character of the crowd that sauntered about the grounds yesterday it was easy to see that the exposition is far from local. Turks, Mexicans, Indians, Chinese, Japanese—representatives of every nationality—were mixed together in heterogeneous confusion. They came as visitors—most of them. It appeared yesterday that the foreigners were in the excess.

Florida Editors Today.

Today has been assigned to the Florida editors and at 10 o'clock interesting exercises will take place in the auditorium. President Collier, if his physical condition permits, will deliver an address of welcome. During the morning other features of interest will be placed on.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon will occur the parade of the Gate City Guard battalion. Arriving at the grounds, a flag presentation will occur. In behalf of the ladies' board

Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon will deliver the flag.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon and in the evening at 8 o'clock, under the leadership of Victor Herbert, Gilmore's band will be heard in grand concert.

It is said that the electric lights will be in shape tonight and that no further delay on this account will occur.

The Fish Were Killed.

There was great excitement in the government building yesterday morning when it was found that many of the fish in the fresh water aquariums were floating lifeless on the water. Without warning, during the night, the water had been cut off and the stagnancy killed a great number of the best specimens of fresh water fish.

It was a narrow escape, and it was wondered among the officials in charge of the fish exhibit yesterday that all of the fish in all the aquariums were not killed. The sudden cutting off of the water also left the building unprotected in case of fire. This building is provided with hose of its own, and on a moment's notice could throw out 300 feet of hose from each side. But it was not the danger from fire that caused the government officials so much alarm. It was the killing of the fresh-water fish. Huge catfish floated on the top of the aquariums with their white bellies turned upward in death, and the splendid specimens of trout which attracted so much attention on opening day were woefully decimated.

This is the second time since the bringing out of the fish that the water supply has been cut off from the government building. On the first occasion there were few fish in the aquariums, and by lucky circumstance they escaped.

"It was a sad mistake," said one of the officials connected with the fish exhibit, "and I don't see how it occurred. We will order out a new car at once and fill the aquariums again."

Mr. Grant Wilkins was seen yesterday afternoon. "I do not think that the water supply for the government building was cut off," he said. "It was due to some flaw in the pipes.

Admission to the Art Building.

There was a woeful scarcity of visitors in the art building yesterday. While all the rest of the buildings were crowded, this splendid structure seemed neglected, and the halls were silent and still.

The usual rule that no sticks or umbrellas shall be allowed in the building is in vogue at the art building, but there is another requirement in connection with this which does not exactly meet the approval of those who have seen the art show.

The visitor to the art building before he crosses its sacred portals is met by two uniformed guards.

"Check your stick, please. Do not allow you to carry it here."

Then the visitor walks over to the stand, where a smiling lassie takes his cane and duly tags it, at the same time stretching out a dainty hand for 5 cents charges.

It was not an infrequent scene yesterday to witness people turning away. The matter of this concession will be taken up by the executive committee this afternoon.

"I intend to bring it up," said one of the directors yesterday. "At the world's fair there was no trouble, and no charges. It cost the exposition company very little and the canes were checked up free. I shall bring the matter before the board."

Will There Be Any Bull Fight.

There is much interest about the grounds as to what will be put on in the huge pen built in the Mexican village for the bull fight.

A sign was placed up yesterday: "This is the amphitheater for the —?" What it means no one can say, but everything goes to show that the managers intend to put on the bull fight in spite of the action of the directors.

Every other feature of this village is working, and it is said that by the first of next week the bull fight will be brought on. About the amphitheater have been hung large pictures and flaming posters representing the Mexican bull fight. There are not dates on these posters, but they are regarded as significant.

Senor J. P. Porteus, president of the village, was seen yesterday and would not say what show would be placed there. He did not deny that a bull fight would be pulled off in true Spanish style.

At any rate, the people are speculating, and it is probable that there will be some spicy developments. Those who know say that the bulls and the toradors are here, and that the Mexicans intend to defy the action of the directors.

Alone She Stands.

What's the matter with Louisiana?

This is the question which the members of the Washington Artillery were asking yesterday as they strayed through the agricultural building. In the north end of this building 4,000 square feet have been reserved for Louisiana, but as yet none of this exhibit has been received. Hearing that there would be delay in Atlanta in securing the necessary aid, the New Orleans people decided to place their exhibit in shape before shipment. This was done, but for some unavoidable delay on the roads, Louisiana's exhibit has not yet arrived.

But Lot's wife is here. This is an exhibit of rock salt cut in the shape of the unfortunate woman who looked back. So she stands there—a lone representative and sponsor of the state.

North and South Carolina are also behind in placing their exhibits, but they have arrived, and will be in shape in a few days.

Pennsylvania's Great Show

Pennsylvania, in addition to her state exhibits, will make one of the most interesting displays of the whole fair.

When this state exhibit is placed it will attract possible more attention than any other feature. The exhibit arrived yesterday. It will be placed in the north end of the manufactures and liberal arts building. It will represent a scene from nature and is one of the most valuable displays of natural science in the world. A huge forest, in which all the birds of the United States and other countries will be placed and in which a variety of animals is arranged in the most natural manner, will be built in the space assigned. Minature lakes will be put in and the whole effect will be natural and easing. This exhibit alone cost $12,000. In addition to this Pennsylvania makes an elaborate show of her schools. The state building was finished yesterday. Since the arrival of Mr. Thomas J. Kenan Pennsylvania has stepped rapidly to the front.

Yesterday's Concert.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the auditorium was crowded when Victor Herbert gracefully stepped to the front, waved his wand and sent the signal for the band to burst forth.

Every feature of the concert was grand. Following was the programme rendered yesterday afternoon:

Overture—"Semiramide," Rossini.
Gavotte—"Heart's Desire," Schaape.
Concert Waltz—"Blue Danube," Strauss.
Ballet Music—"Faust," Gounod.
Solo for Autoharp—Mr. Aldis J. Gery, Gery.
March—"Twenty-second Regiment," Victor Herbert.

INTERMISSION.

Overture—"Jolly Robbers," Suppe.
Meditation Reingeuse—"Monastery Bells," Wely.
Caprice Heroique—"Le Reveille du Lion," Kontsky.
"Danse L'Africaine"—Gilder.
Selection—"Robin Hood," DeKoven.
Grand March—"His Highness," Victor Herbert.

The building was equally well filled last night when the following programme was given:

March—"Sprudel," Sticht.
Overture—"William Tell," Rossini.
"Polish Mazurka"—Aronson.
"Hungarian Czardas"—Grossmann.
Solo for Trombone—"Adonis Polka," Wiegand.
Solo for Trombone—"Adonis Polka," Mr. Ernest H. Clarke, Wiegand.
March Characteristic—"The Uhlan's Call," Ellenberg.

INTERMISSION.

(a) Overture; (b) song, "Ah! Cupid;" cornet solo by Mr. H. L. Clarke, from the new comic opera "Prince Ananias"—Victor Herbert.
Scenes Neapolitaines—1. Allegro, "La Danse;" 2. Lent et Religieux, "La Procession et L'Improvisateur;" 3. Allegro, "La Fete"—Massenet.

Note.—Scenes Characteristic: Tarantella (Italian national dance) ending abruptly—tolling of bells and the strains of an old chant—sudden change—a prestidigitator appears and performs his various tricks, the composer illustrating them by charming variations on an Italian folk-song. In the finale (one of the most brilliant pieces of the modern French school) Massenet, the makart of sounds, gives a splendid and vivid portrayal of gay life in Italy.

"Spring Serenade"—Lacombe.
"Advance and Retreat of the Salvation Army"—Orth.
March—"Twenty-second Regiment," Gilmore.

Ferris and His Fair.

G. W. G. Ferris, the man of Ferris wheel fame, reached Atlanta yesterday and will bring to Atlanta one of the most novel sights of the show.

This will be the exact reproduction of the world's fair, every feature of it and will cover an immense amount of space. All of the details of the Chicago fair will be shown in this model. Yesterday morning Mr. Grant Wilkins drove with Mr. Ferris about the grounds for the purpose of selecting a place to put the show. None was selected, however, and they will go out again today.

To Meet This Afternoon.

At 12 o'clock today in the office of Major Livingston Mims the committee of the exposition directors on ceremonies and on reception will meet. This is one of the most important sessions for the exposition.

"I think," said Captain West during the session of the executive committee yesterday afternoon, "that Saturday will be the day of the fair most important next to that upon which Grover Cleveland gets here. This blue and gray day will be a great occasion."

Following are those who will meet: Livingston Mims, chairman; R. D. Spalding, R. J. Lowry, Clark Howell, W. H. Black, M. L. Adler, Alex W. Smith, F. P. Rice, H. M. Atkinson, H. H. Cabaniss, A. B. Bullock, W. A. Hemphill, W. H. Baldwin, Jr., E. L. Tyler, H. T. Inman, Clarence Knowles, S. M. Inman, E. C. Spalding, J. W. English, Jr., E. C. Peters, E. P. Chamberlin.

The Columbian Liberty Bell.

For two days the Columbian Liberty Bell has been on the grounds without being taken from the car. Mr. George L. Knapp, the manager, has become a little impatient.

A committee consisting of General Evans, Mr. Frank Rice and Mr. Fulton Colville was appointed to receive the bell during the session of the executive committee yesterday afternoon. A formal programme will be prepared and one day next week will be set aside for its observance.

Good Words for the Show.

Mr. W. W. Hulbert, superintendent of the local office of the Southern Express, yesterday received the following telegram:

"New York, September 19.—W. W. Hulbert, Superintendent Southern Express Company:

"To those whose efforts are due the grand result of yesterday in opening the gates of an exhibition which will effectually prove to the world the rapid progress and development of the south, too much praise cannot be said.

"President Collier and his able assistants, especially the board of lady managers, are to be sincerely congratulated.

"Mr. Plant joins me in the earnest wish that the great success which attended its inaugural may follow this magnificent enterprise throughout its duration.

"M. J. O'BRIEN,
"Vice President and General Manager Southern Express Company."

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Sold throughout the world, and especially by English and American chemists in all the principal cities. British depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

BLUE AND GRAY.

Veterans from Both Sides Meet on Historic Ground.

Continued From Second Column First Page

the fighting positions of batteries, and four hundred guns are on the grounds ready for mounting. Ohio has fifty-four monuments; Illinois, thirty-three; Minnesota, five; Indiana, thirty-seven; Michigan, eleven; Massachusetts, one; Kansas, three; Missouri, five; Wisconsin, nine; United States regulars, nine.

There have been authorized and commissions are preparing to erect as follows: New York, twenty; Pennsylvania, eighteen; Connecticut, two; Tennessee, four.

Distinguished Persons Present.

Chattanooga was early astir and all the morning the various roads to Chickamauga field were filled with vehicles carrying would-be spectators of the dedication ceremonies. Belt line railroads were organized for the occasion and by that agency made it possible for a great crowd of visitors to reach the grounds. The exercises were held on an immense stand, built near the observation tower, on Snodgrass hill, the center of the deadly opening day conflict. Besides

federal officials, including Secretaries Herbert and Smith, Postmaster General Wilson, Attorney General Harmon and congressmen present, there were the following governors of states, some accompanied by their staffs and members of commissions from the several states appointed to act with the national commission in locating the monuments and markers: W. C. Oates, of Alabama; W. Y. Atkinson, of Georgia; J. P. Altgeld, of Illinois; Claude Matthews, of Indiana; E. M. Morrill, of Kansas; J. T. Greenhalge, of Massachusetts; J. T. Rich, of Michigan; E. A. Holcomb, of Nebraska; G. T. Werts, of New Jersey; Levi P. Morton, of New York; W. M. McKinley, of Ohio; Peter Turney, of Tennessee, Urban A. Woodbury, of Vermont; A. W. McIntire, of Colorado.

Governors Morton and Holcomb arrived here this morning, the former just in time to reach the field and witness the exercises.

Missouri, Florida and North Carolina were represented by delegations of distinguished citizens and to crown all were an almost innumerable host of survivors of the battle who had come to fight it all over again and to rejoice in its final issue and who represented nearly every state in the country.

Drills of Troops.

Especially noticeable were the veterans who came from Louisville, wearing their Grand Army of the Republic buttons.

Early arrivals on the grounds were entertained by a drill of Battery F, Fourth artillery, under command of Captain Sidney Taylor, and by a battalion regimental drill, under Captain Pitcher, commanding Camp Lamont. These evolutions exhibited to the spectators new tactics and field movements, suggested by the board of tactics and drill.

Promptly at noon a salute of forty-four guns announced the beginning of the execution of the programme so long arranged and looked forward to. Music was furnished by a band of a regiment in camp and at subsequent intervals it also was heard with delight.

The addresses of Senator and General John M. Palmer, of Illinois, and of Senator and General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, were preceded by singing of "America" by the audience and followed by "Auld Lang Syne."

Vice President Stevenson's Address.

General J. S. Fullerton, chairman of the National park commission, and as such Secretary Lamont's representative, charged with the duty of directing the dedicatory exercises, introduced Vice President Stevenson, who presided in the absence of the secretary of war.

Mr. Stevenson said:

"I am confident that mortal eye never before witnessed a more magnificent assemblage of fair women and brave men."

I am honored by being called to preside over the ceremonies of this day. By solemn decree of the representatives of the American people this magnificent park, with its wonderous associations and memories, is now to be dedicated for all time to national and patriotic purposes.

"This is the fitting hour for the august ceremonies we now inaugurate. Today, by act of the congress of the United States, the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National military park is forever set apart from all common uses; solemnly dedicated for all the ages to all the American people.

"The day is auspicious. It notes the anniversary of one of the greatest battles known to history. Here, in the dread tribunal of a last resort, valor contended against valor. Here brave men struggled and died for the right, as God gave them to see the right.'

"Thirty-two years have passed and the few survivors of that masterful day—victors and vanquished alike—again meet upon this memorable field. Alas! The splendid armies which rendezvoued here are now little more than a procession of shadows.

"'On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread.
While Glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.'

"Our eyes now behold the sublime spectacle of the honored survivors of the great battle coming together upon these heights once more. They meet, not in deadly conflict, but as brothers under one flag—fellow citizens of a common country. All grateful to God that in the supreme struggle the government of our fathers, our common heritage, was triumphant and that to all of the coming generations of our countrymen it will remain 'an invisible union of indestructable states.'

"Our dedication today is but a ceremony. In the words of the immortal Lincoln at Gettysburg:

"'But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate. We cannot consecrate. We cannot hallow this ground. The brave men living and dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract.'

"I will detain you no longer from listening to the eloquent words of those who were participants in the bloody struggle—the sharers alike in its danger and its glory."

Prayer was offered by Right Rev. Bishop Gailor, of Tennessee.

The first address was that of General Palmer, who said:

General Palmer's Oration.

"Mr. President, My Comrades and My Countrymen: I am profoundly sensible of the honor which the secretary of war conferred by selecting me to represent the soldiers of the United States who participated in the great military events which occurred on this theater in the late summer and autumn of 1863.

"When I recall the names of the galaxy of distinguished men who took part in the drama which has made Chickamauga immortal in national history, I feel that many of them would have better honored this occasion—but, alas—where are they?

"Rosecrans, the central figure in the great 'campaign for Chattanooga,' is now on the genial shore of the Pacific, struggling with age and disease, attended by a loving daughter and the prayers and good wishes of all the survivors of the hosts he commanded.

"George H. Thomas, the earnest, disinterested patriot, the soldier, the 'Rock of Chickamauga,' sleeps in a quiet cemetery near one of the beautiful cities of New York. A native of Virginia, educated by the United States and one of the officers of the army at the beginning of armed strife, he did not yield to the sophistry of paramount allegiance to the state of his birth, which deluded and misled so many others. He adhered to and followed the flag of his country and died at his post of duty in California. No noble man lives, and none nobler has died.

"Crittenden, always generous, brave and manly; and Gordon Granger who so distinguished himself on this field on the 2th of September, have passed away, and McCook alone, of the corps commanders, survives.

"Death has summoned Brannan of the Fourteenth, Jefferson C. Davis and Philip H. Sheridan of the Twentieth, Van Cleve of the Twenty-first, and Stedman of the Reserve corps.

"Of the brigade commanders, Lytle, the soldier poet, fell September 20th; Harker and Dan McCook in the assault on Kennesaw in 1864, and others equally distinguished, have since succumbed to age and disease, and comparatively few survive to this thirty second anniversary of the first day of the battle of Chickamauga.

"It may be that I owe my selection for this honorable duty to my seniority in rank amongst the survivors of that day, but not on account of superior merit, for where all did their duty, no soldier can be said to be superior to any other.

"I feel honored, too, that on this interesting occasion, I am associated with that distinguished soldier and orator, General John B. Gordon, who, though not a participant in the operations here, represented the confederate cause gallantly on many other battlefields, and has described the 'last days of the confederacy' with such force and eloquence that I cannot hope to equal him.

General Palmer proceeded to briefly review the history of the United States from colonial times up to the battle of Chickamauga, in which he took a prominent part himself.

Thomas's Order.

Continuing he said:

"During the whole night of September 18th every portion of the Federal army was in motion. My own division, after interrupting delays, reached Lee & Gordon's mill about sunrise, while the fourteenth corps, under Thomas, had, by a more direct route, gained a position at McDaniel's house, near the Chattanooga road. I heard firing in that direction about 8 o'clock, and directed Gross to preceed with his brigade and learn its cause.

"Time is important in all military operations. If Longstreet had reached Ringgold a day earlier and had at once attempted to seize the road to Chattanooga, which led along the eastern base of Missionary ridge, he would have succeeded. He did not reach the field until the morning of the 20th, when too late, for he found the union forces in position prepared to receive them. Another incident may be mentioned to illustrate the same fact. Soon after Gross had marched to ascertain the cause of the firing to our left, I received a note from General Thomas, which I supposed until lately led to the opening of the real battle of the 19th of September, and had an important influence upon the confederate movement. I quote from The Southern Confederacy, a newspaper published at Atlanta, of date of the 3d of October, 1863, which came into my hands a few days after it was published:

"'It is said that General Bragg's plan of attack was designed to be the same as that of General Lee on Chickahomany, viz.: A movement down the left bank of the Chickamauga by a column which was to take the enemy in flank and drive them down the river to the west ford; or, crossing below, where a second column was to cross over and unite with the first in pushing the enemy still further down the river until all the bridges and fords had been uncovered and our entire army passed.

"'This plan was frustrated, according to report, by a counter movement which is explained in the following order of the federal general, Thomas. This order was found upon the person of Adjutant General Muhleman, of General Palmer's staff, who subsequently fell into our hands:

"'"Headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps, Near McDaniel's House, September 19, 1863, 9 a. m.—Major General Palmer: The rebels are reported in quite a heavy force between you and Alexander's mill. If you advance as soon as possible on them in front, while I attack them in the flank, I think we can use them up. Respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE H. THOMAS,

"'"Major General Junior, Commanding."

"'This was Saturday morning; the counter attack upon the front and flank of our flanking column was made with vigor soon after it crossed the river, and in accordance with the plan suggested by General Thomas, and if not entirely successful, it was sufficiently to to disarrange our plans and delay our movements.'

"I learned within a few moments from the progress of the confederate fire, that our lines were broken; very soon after, I saw on the mountain slope the advance of the union reserve, led by Granger, and I witnessed their heroic efforts to restore the fortunes of the day. I ordered Hazen, with his brigade, to join them, and I heard their volley when they went into the battle.

"Afterwards, under the orders of General Thomas, I retired from the field.

"With all my comrades on that field, I felt, and I now feel and believe, that but for the unfortunate order, given by Rosecrans to Wood, or the unfortunate construction given by Wood to that order, in regard to which I express now no opinion, the union forces would have held the battlefield of Chickamauga. Certainly men never fought more bravely, or even desperately, than did the men of both the armies on that bloody and well-contested field.

"From data which I regard as reliable, but which I have not verified, the confederate army which took part in the battle of Chickamauga amounted to 66,326 men; its loss was, killed, 1,790; wounded, 11,159; missing, 1,380; while the strength of the union army was 57,940, and its loss in killed was 1,656; wounded, 9,749, and missing, 4,774. These facts demonstrate courage of the opposing forces. Two armies of American soldiers, of the aggregate number of 118,429, sufffered the loss of 33,4446 killed, 20,907 wounded, without counting the missing, the casualties of the two armies was more than 20 per cent of the whole number engaged.

"We retired from the field defeated, it is true, but we believed our reverse was the result of one of those unavoidable accidents against which no courage or skill could provide, and we were ready on the next day to fight again with all the courage and confidence that we felt on September 19th and 20th. We retired to Chattanooga, and were pursued and beleaguered by the confederates until November 25th, when the men who left the field of Chickamauga defeated on September 20th, stormed Missionary ridge, and fully recovered the prestige of the national arms.

The Cause of the War.

"The civil war was caused by the sectional challenge to American manhood, and that challenge was accepted and followed by years of bloody and desolating war. In that war the American people learned to properly estimate each other, which is the only foundation for harmonious national unity. By that war the theory of the right of the states to secede from the union was forever eradicated from our system of national constitutional government. By that war, African slavery, which was the root of sectional bitterness, and was one of the causes or pretexts for national controversy, was forever overthrown, and the flag of our country became at once the emblem of freedom and the symbol of national power. As the result of that war, the constitution was maintained and not subverted, and the union of the American people made perpetual.

"To my comrades, you who were confederate soldiers during all the weary struggle of civil war, I beg to say I was proud of your gallantry and courage. I never allowed myself to forget that you were Americans, freely offering your lives in the defense of what you believed to be your rights and in vindication of your manhood.

"You are now satisfied that the result of the civil war established the unity of the powerful American republic; submitted your controversies with your fellow citizens to the arbitrament of the battlefield, and you accepted the result with a sublime fortitude worthy of all praise and your reward is, that peace and order are restored, and the south which you loved so well, and for which you fought so bravely now blossoms with abundant blessings.

General John B. Gordon.

General Gordon, the next speaker, said:

"Ladies, Comrades and Fellow Countrymen—The illustrious Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, proposed in the federal senate to strike from the battle flags of the union all mementos of our civil war. It is due to his memory, however, as well as to truth, to say that in making it, his spirit was catholic and his patriotism broad; for his purpose was to lesson passion, restore harmony to the embittered sections and unity to his divided country. His aspirations were worthy of all praise, but his apprehensions that harm would come to the republic from cherishing mementos of ous great struggle were misapprehensions. These apprehensions were due, doubtless, to two causes. He spoke as a civilian and not as a soldier. He reasoned as a classical student rather than as a practical statesman. Had he fought as a soldier he would, perhaps, have thought differently as a senator, for he would have learned from his own experiences and the promptings of his great heart that the best soldiers were destined to become the broadest citizens; that the men who had tought would surely impress their spirit of liberality on the policy of this government, and that political intolerance and ignoble passion could not co-exist with the highest order of courage. Or had he, as a student, drawn his inspiration, not from Roman policy, however broad and commendable, but from American history and characteristics, and especially from the lofty impulses which moved the soldiers on both sides, he might have known that sectional bitterness could not long survive the cessation of active hostilities. He might have then seen even amidst the darkness around him the dawning of the coming day.

"But Mr. Sumner was not the only statesman who then believed that the preservation of war memories was the perpetuation of war passions. He was not the only one who failed to appreciate the mighty changes which were to be wrought by time, or the hallowing effects of great trials and sorrows upon the tempers of a people or the elevating, ennobling and unifying power of our Christian civilization and free institutions.

"Few, if any, there were who then saw, as we see now, that the American civil war, when fully and rightfully understood, was to become the most unique chapter in the world's history; that it was inevitable; that it came as the inevitable always comes, with no human agency competent to avert it; that it was inevitable because it was an irrepressible conflict between irreconcilable constitutional constructions, maintained on both sides with American tenacity, by brave and truth loving people, involving momentous interests and rights, whose claims could neither be settled nor silenced except by the shedding of blood.

"Few, did I say there were? May I not rather say there were none? Where are the men who then foresaw, for example, the south's speedy recuperation? I do not recall one who, in that woeful period which followed the disbanding of armies, saw through the widespread desolation of this section her present triumphal march to enduring prosperity and social order. I do not recall one whose vision was clear enough or far-reaching enough to catch even a faint glimpse of these inspiring scenes around us today; not one in any station or section optimistic enough or audacious enough to promise his countrymen the light and life and fraternity of this glorious hour. And what an hour it is, my countrymen! An hour wherein the heroic remnants of the once hostile and now historic armies of the sixties meet as brothers—meet on the same field where in furious onset through deadly fire they rushed upon each other.

"'When shook these hills with thunder riven
And louder than the bolts of heaven,
Far flashed the red artillery.'

"When rank was piled on rank, borne by storms of lead until Chickamauga's waters ran red with blood. What an hour, I repeat, is this, wherein these once warring heroes meet to lay in mutual confidence and respect their joint trophies on the common altar—meet at the bidding of the common government to dedicate by joint action Chickamauga's field to common memories and the immortal honor of all.

"It was Lamartine, I believe, who said of the French revolution that it was 'An about-face to the universe.' Our American civil war was not an 'about face' nor change of front by the friends of freedom. It was an advance in the cause of liberty; because among the whole American people it augmented and ennobled the manhood and womanhood essential to the future life of the republic. It was a forward movement; because it developed the spirit of self-sacrifice and of consecration as these virtues had never before been developed since the days of Washington.

An Onward March.

"It was an onward march, because while in no sense lessening the self-respect of either, it vastly enhanced the respect of each for the opposing section; and it taught the world that liberty and law can live in this country even through internecine war, and that this republic, though rent in twain today, is reunited tomorrow in stronger and more enduring bonds. The truly great Gambetta, of France, did not agree with Lamartine that either the old or new revolution meant any radical change in the political sentiment of the French people. In a conference which it was my privilege to hold with that great leader of the republican forces of France, the details of which can never pass from my memory, Gambetta declared that a constitutional republic could only live in France until its divided foes could unite in a common effort for its overthrow. 'What a contrast,' he exclaimed, 'is presented by free America, in the aspirations and efforts of her people. The form of government is never an issue with you in America in any political battle. You enlist in the United States in opposing political lines under different banners; but on the banners of all parties, above all political tenets and policies is inscribed: 'Safety to the republic and enforcement of its laws.' He saw as we all now realize that our civil war was fought not between the friends of freedom on one side and its foes on the other, but between its friends on both sides; that they fought not for conquest or change in the form of government, but for inherited constructions of the government's fundamental law.

"No wonder that Christendom was amazed that at the end of the struggle the shoulders of both armies and the people of both sections were found standing faithfully for the decrees of the battle and all for the cherished constitution of the fathers. No wonder that the civilized world regards our civil war—as history will yet proclaim it—the most remarkable conflict in human annals.

"Verily, my countrymen, it was a remarkable war in all its aspects; remarkable for the similarity and elevation of sentiment which inspired and the impulse which guided it; remarkable for the character of the combatants which it enlisted and the death roll which it recorded; but more remarkable for the patriotic fervor which it evoked and intensified among all people and all sections; still more remarkable that each side fought beneath the Aegis of a written constitution with like limitations, powers and guarantees, and that the rallying cry which rang through the ranks of the blue and gray was 'liberty as bequeathed by the fathers;' but far more remarkable—most remarkable of all—for the legacy of a broader fraternity and more complete unity which it left to America.

"Is this fraternity to last? Is this unity to endure. If 'yes,' then liberty shall live. If 'no,' then the republic is doomed; for in the womb of our country's future are mighty problems, instinct with life and power and danger, to solve which will call into requisition all the statesmanship, all the patriotism, all the manhood and loyalty to law of all the sections. The patriotic American who loves his country and its freedom and who fails to discern these coming dangers, and the urgency for united efforts to meet them is not a statesman; and the statesman, if I may so characterize him, who, realizing these dangers, would still, for personal or party ends, alienate the sections or classes, is but half patriot. Perish, then, forever perish from American minds and hearts, all distrust, all class and party and sectional bigotry and alienation; but live, long live, forever live, as the last hope of the republic, mutual trust, confidence, brotherhood and unity between the soldiers who fought and between their children who are the heirs of their immortal honors. Forever live the spirit which animated the American congress and government in making possible this inspiring hour; and may the spirit of this hour abide in the hearts of our descendants through all generations.

"And why not? Why not mutual, absolute confidence, trust and unity? What is the basis of this trust and brotherhood? Shall I answer? I do answer, because the answer is a great truth, which history will record and heaven reveal at last. That basis for brotherhood, vouched by the dead heroes who fell, and the living around me today, is the monumental fact that every drop of blood which was shed in that struggle was the priceless tribute paid by liberty-loving men to inherited and profoundly cherished convictions. Every uniform worn by the brave, whether its color was blue or gray; every sheet of flame from the ranks and files of both; every cannon that shook Chickamauga's hills or thundered around the heights of Gettysburg; every whizzing shell that tore through the wilderness at Chancellorsville or Shiloh; every bullet-rent flag that floated in victory, or went down in defeat on any field; every patriotic sign or prayer wafted heavenward from the north or south; every loving and tender ministration at the dying soldier's side; every agonizing throb in woman's heart or burning tear on devoted woman's cheek—all, all were contributions to the upbuilding of a loftier American manhood for the future defense of American freedom.

"And now, by the authority of the American congress, and the executive department of the government; in the presence of these survivors of the great struggle; in the midst of this historic woodland, whose leaves were reddened with heroic blood, and whose giant oaks still bear upon their shivered trunks the visible track of shot and shell; by these flowing fountains, whose crystal waters symbolize the purity of purpose which convenes us—in the presence of all these witnesses, and in the name of this great republic, and its people, we set apart as an American Mecca and consecrate for all time this immortal battle ground, made forever glorious by American valor."

A Button from Lytle's Coat.

General Gordon's thrilling close was a signal for an outburst of applause lasting several minutes, during which there were calls from the spectators for McKinley and Morton.

The programme having speeches from the visiting governors was the next in order. These were mingled with cries for Longstreet, and that old veteran, still erect and vigorous, despite his seventy-eight years, was introduced by Vice President Stevenson. Before he began, however, General Gordon again claimed the attention of the crowd. Holding aloft his hand he said:

"I have here a button drenched with blood taken from the coat of the poet-soldier, George Lytle, author of the well known lines, beginning, "I am dying, Egypt, dying," who fell on this immortal field. It was cut from his coat by G. C. Lindsay, color bearer of the Tenth Mississippi regiment, who authorizes me to present it to any friend of that hero who will keep, cherish it, and hand it down to posterity."

Turning to Attorney General Harmon, a resident of Cincinnati, which was also Lytle's home, General Gordon presented it to him. Subsequently Captain Silas Mofert, of Cincinnati, informed General Gordon that George Lytle's nephew, the son of his sister, was present on the ground, and Mr. Harmon sent the precious relic to him. Another relative of George Lytle, who was a soldier also, was found to be present.

This incident having been closed, General Longstreet made a short address, which, unfortunately, was delivered in so low a tone as to be inaudible after the first few sentences, more than a dozen feet away. He said that he had had the honor of a presentation to the Army of the Cumberland on a former occasion. The season was more pleasant than the present, but the event more stirring. Very near the spot on which he stood, one late summer evening his fragile lunch was spread. It consisted of Nassau bacon and Georgia sweet potatoes. it was rather dry, but enjoyable. There was no water nearer than the river, a mile away, and all other liquids were on the other side of the line. "And when we got through," said the general in a dolorous tone, "we found everything as dry as with us." (Laughter.)

General Longstreet then read the address prepared with a view to its delivery at the joint meeting tomorrow night of the survivors of the Army of Northern Virginia and that portion of the Army of the Potomac that fought at Chattanooga. He said:

"On a similar occasion at Gettysburg President Abraham Lincoln said: 'It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work,' and again Lincoln refers 'for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us' and as 'from such green graves some good is born.'

"I would look to the 'unfinished work and the great task remaining before us' in which the blue and the gray, and the sons and daughters of veterans on both sides, heartily join in extending, broadening, confirming and perpetuating a government of the people, by the people and for the people."

He referred, he said, in this to happenings in 1895 to the exasperating European interference in Hawaii, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Trinidad and the general, but steady purpose of Great Britain to nullify or encroach upon the Monroe doctrine. In its inception, Great Britain co-operated with the United States in declaring the doctrine, rather than see Spain powerful on the American continent. Now the conditions are different, said General Longstreet. "And from this battlefield," he continued, "appeal to my comrades in gray and their sons to lock shields with the blue and their sons to prevent any future occupation by Great Britain in Venezuela and rerist any further encroachment by England of Nicaragua, and, in fairness to the president and his able secretary of war (who is here with us) and to the secretary of the navy, who fought with me at the Wilderness in 1864, I will say had we been fully prepared that British gunboat would never have landed at Corinto. If we had possessed a navy strong enough to cope with England, the American flag would have floated from the topmast, the decks cleared for action and bristling guns from an American man-of-war hoarsely thundered the grand doctrine of 1816. But, in our sectional wranglings, we had wasted valuable strength and squandered wonderful energies upon each other, upon members of our own family, instead of concentrating all efforts against our ancient enemy. There is a useful lesson in the occurrence. Strengthen the army and navy, look to the armaments of our warships and render more efficient our sea coast defenses. In other words, make the United States the first naval power of the world, and when another landing by England at Corinto is attempted, when European colonization in Venezuela is essayed, and when British greed in Nicaragua is repeated, or any other invasion or encroachment of the Monroe doctrine is threatened, the followers of Lee and Grant, the sons of the veterans of the blue and gray, some Decatur, Jones, Perry, Farragut, Semmes, or Maffit, upon the quarter-deck of an American man-of-war will unfurl the flag of Washington, Lincoln, Grant and Lee in the English channel and the 'yankee huzza' and the 'rebel yell' will resound along the British seacoast."

Cries were renewed for favorite governors, but Vice President Stevenson presented Lieutenant General Schofield, who said:

"Our forefathers who framed the constitution left on record the fact that by so doing they sought to establish a more perfect union of the states. They laid a broad foundation, but the union remained imperfect. It was left for you to debate for four years the questions unsettled by the fathers, and after a terrible earnest argument to settle them. For the first time in the history of the continent there now exists a united, happy and harmonious people. That perfect union has now been established by the services which you laid at the feet of our common country."

At this point, the heat being intense, Governor Morton felt compelled to retire, and his departure, accompanied by his imposing and numerous staff, was taken by many of the audience to mean the completion of the programme. The consequence was that the exercises were abruptly and somewhat unexpectedly brought to a close. The occasion despite the intense heat and the immense crowd in attendance, passed off without a single unpleasant feature or accident.

Reunion of Army of the Tennessee.

General Granville M. Dodge, president of the society of the Army of Tennessee, presided over the reunion of the survivors of the army of that name who served in

Continued on Fifth Column Third Page.

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Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Received the HIGHEST AWARD at the WORLD'S FAIR, and at the ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon will deliver the flag.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon and in the evening at 8 o'clock, under the leadership of Victor Herbert, Gilmore's band will be heard in grand concert.

It is said that the electric lights will be in shape tonight and that no further delay on this account will occur.

The Fish Were Killed.

There was great excitement in the government building yesterday morning when it was found that many of the fish in the fresh water aquariums were floating lifeless on the water. Without warning, during the night, the water had been cut off and the stagnancy killed a great number of the best specimens of fresh water fish.

It was a narrow escape, and it was wondered among the officials in charge of the fish exhibit yesterday that all of the fish in all the aquariums were not killed. The sudden cutting off of the water also left the building unprotected in case of fire. This building is provided with hose of its own, and on a moment's notice could throw out 300 feet of hose from each side. But it was not the danger from fire that caused the government officials so much alarm. It was the killing of the fresh-water fish. Huge catfish floated on the top of the aquariums with their white bellies turned upward in death, and the splendid specimens of trout which attracted so much attention on opening day were woefully decimated.

This is the second time since the bringing out of the fish that the water supply has been cut off from the government building. On the first occasion there were few fish in the aquariums, and by lucky circumstance they escaped.

"It was a sad mistake," said one of the officials connected with the fish exhibit, "and I don't see how it occurred. We will order out a new car at once and fill the aquariums again."

Mr. Grant Wilkins was seen yesterday afternoon. "I do not think that the water supply for the government building was cut off," he said. "It was due to some flaw in the pipes.

Admission to the Art Building.

There was a woeful scarcity of visitors in the art building yesterday. While all the rest of the buildings were crowded, this splendid structure seemed neglected, and the halls were silent and still.

The usual rule that no sticks or umbrellas shall be allowed in the building is in vogue at the art building, but there is another requirement in connection with this which does not exactly meet the approval of those who have seen the art show.

The visitor to the art building before he crosses its sacred portals is met by two uniformed guards.

"Check your stick, please. Do not allow you to carry it here."

Then the visitor walks over to the stand, where a smiling lassie takes his cane and duly tags it, at the same time stretching out a dainty hand for 5 cents charges.

It was not an infrequent scene yesterday to witness people turning away. The matter of this concession will be taken up by the executive committee this afternoon.

"I intend to bring it up," said one of the directors yesterday. "At the world's fair there was no trouble, and no charges. It cost the exposition company very little and the canes were checked up free. I shall bring the matter before the board."

Will There Be Any Bull Fight.

There is much interest about the grounds as to what will be put on in the huge pen built in the Mexican village for the bull fight.

A sign was placed up yesterday: "This is the amphitheater for the —?" What it means no one can say, but everything goes to show that the managers intend to put on the bull fight in spite of the action of the directors.

Every other feature of this village is working, and it is said that by the first of next week the bull fight will be brought on. About the amphitheater have been hung large pictures and flaming posters representing the Mexican bull fight. There are not dates on these posters, but they are regarded as significant.

Senor J. P. Porteus, president of the village, was seen yesterday and would not say what show would be placed there. He did not deny that a bull fight would be pulled off in true Spanish style.

At any rate, the people are speculating, and it is probable that there will be some spicy developments. Those who know say that the bulls and the toradors are here, and that the Mexicans intend to defy the action of the directors.

Alone She Stands.

What's the matter with Louisiana?

This is the question which the members of the Washington Artillery were asking yesterday as they strayed through the agricultural building. In the north end of this building 4,000 square feet have been reserved for Louisiana, but as yet none of this exhibit has been received. Hearing that there would be delay in Atlanta in securing the necessary aid, the New Orleans people decided to place their exhibit in shape before shipment. This was done, but for some unavoidable delay on the roads, Louisiana's exhibit has not yet arrived.

But Lot's wife is here. This is an exhibit of rock salt cut in the shape of the unfortunate woman who looked back. So she stands there—a lone representative and sponsor of the state.

North and South Carolina are also behind in placing their exhibits, but they have arrived, and will be in shape in a few days.

Pennsylvania's Great Show

Pennsylvania, in addition to her state exhibits, will make one of the most interesting displays of the whole fair.

When this state exhibit is placed it will attract possible more attention than any other feature. The exhibit arrived yesterday. It will be placed in the north end of the manufactures and liberal arts building. It will represent a scene from nature and is one of the most valuable displays of natural science in the world. A huge forest, in which all the birds of the United States and other countries will be placed and in which a variety of animals is arranged in the most natural manner, will be built in the space assigned. Minature lakes will be put in and the whole effect will be natural and easing. This exhibit alone cost $12,000. In addition to this Pennsylvania makes an elaborate show of her schools. The state building was finished yesterday. Since the arrival of Mr. Thomas J. Kenan Pennsylvania has stepped rapidly to the front.

Sold throughout the world, and especially by English and American chemists in all the principal cities. British depots: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Yesterday's Concert.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the auditorium was crowded when Victor Herbert gracefully stepped to the front, waved his wand and sent the signal for the band to burst forth.

Every feature of the concert was grand. Following was the programme rendered yesterday afternoon:

Overture—"Semiramide," Rossini.
Gavotte—"Heart's Desire," Schaape.
Concert Waltz—"Blue Danube," Strauss.
Ballet Music—"Faust," Gounod.
Solo for Autoharp—Mr. Aldis J. Gery, Gery.
March—"Twenty-second Regiment," Victor Herbert.

INTERMISSION.

Overture—"Jolly Robbers," Suppe.
Meditation Religeuse—"Monastery Bells," Wely.
Caprice Heroique—"Le Reveille du Lion," Kontsky.
"Danse L'Africaine"—Gilder.
Selection—"Robin Hood," DeKoven.
Grand March—"His Highness," Victor Herbert.

The building was equally well filled last night when the following programme was given:

March—"Sprudel," Sticht.
Overture—"William Tell," Rossini.
"Polish Mazurka"—Aronson.
"Hungarian Czardas"—Grossmann.
Solo for Trombone—"Adonis Polka," Wiegand.
Solo for Trombone—"Adonis Polka," Mr. Ernest H. Clarke, Wiegand.
March Characteristic—"The Uhlan's Call," Ellenberg.

INTERMISSION.

(a) Overture; (b) song, "Ah! Cupid;" cornet solo by Mr. H. L. Clarke, from the new comic opera "Prince Ananias"—Victor Herbert.

Scenes Neapolitaines—1. Allegro, "La Danse;" 2. Lent et Religieux, "La Procession et L'Improvisateur;" 3. Allegro, "La Fete"—Massenet.

Note.—Scenes Characteristic: Tarantella (Italian national dance) ending abruptly—tolling of bells and the strains of an old chant—sudden change—a prestidighator appears and performs his various tricks, the composer illustrating them by charming variations on an Italian folk-song. In the finale (one of the most brilliant pieces of the modern French school) Massenet, the makart of sounds, gives a splendid and vivid portrayal of gay life in Italy.

"Spring Serenade"—Lacombe.
"Advance and Retreat of the Salvation Army"—Orth.
March—"Twenty-second Regiment," Gilmore.

Ferris and His Fair.

G. W. G. Ferris, the man of Ferris wheel fame, reached Atlanta yesterday and will bring to Atlanta one of the most novel sights of the show.

This will be the exact reproduction of the world's fair, every feature of it and will cover an immense amount of space. All of the details of the Chicago fair will be shown in this model. Yesterday morning Mr. Grant Wilkins drove with Mr. Ferris about the grounds for the purpose of selecting a place to put the show. None was selected, however, and they will go out again today.

To Meet This Afternoon.

At 12 o'clock today in the office of Major Livingston Mims the committee of the exposition directors on ceremonies and on reception will meet. This is one of the most important sessions for the exposition.

"I think," said Captain West during the session of the executive committee yesterday afternoon, "that Saturday will be the day of the fair most important next to that upon which Grover Cleveland gets here. This blue and gray day will be a great occasion."

Following are those who will meet: Livingston Mims, chairman; R. D. Spalding, R. J. Lowry, Clark Howell, W. H. Black, M. L. Adler, Alex W. Smith, F. P. Rice, H. M. Atkinson, H. H. Cabaniss, R. B. Bullock, W. A. Hemphill, W. H. Baldwin, Jr., E. L. Tyler, H. T. Inman, Clarence Knowles, S. M. Inman, E. C. Spalding, J. W. English, Jr., E. C. Peters, E. P. Chamberlin.

The Columbian Liberty Bell.

For two days the Columbian Liberty Bell has been on the grounds without being taken from the car. Mr. George L. Knapp, the manager, has become a little impatient.

A committee consisting of General Evans, Mr. Frank Rice and Mr. Fulton Colville was appointed to receive the bell during the session of the executive committee yesterday afternoon. A formal programme will be prepared and one day next week will be set aside for its observance.

Good Words for the Show.

Mr. W. W. Hulbert, superintendent of the local office of the Southern Express, yesterday received the following telegram:

"New York, September 19.—W. W. Hulbert, Superintendent Southern Express Company:

"To those whose efforts are due the grand result of yesterday in opening the gates of an exhibition which will effectually prove to the world the rapid progress and development of the south, too much praise cannot be said.

"President Collier and his able assistants, especially the board of lady managers, are to be sincerely congratulated.

"Mr. Plant joins me in the earnest wish that the great success which attended its inaugural may follow this magnificent enterprise throughout its duration.

"M. J. O'BRIEN,
"Vice President and General Manager Southern Express Company."

BLUE AND GRAY.

Veterans from Both Sides Meet on Historic Ground.

Continued From Second Column First Page

the fighting positions of batteries, and four hundred guns are on the grounds ready for mounting. Ohio has fifty-four monuments; Illinois, thirty-three; Minnesota, five; Indiana, thirty-seven; Michigan, eleven; Massachusetts, one; Kansas, three; Missouri, five; Wisconsin, nine; United States regulars, nine.

There have been authorized and commissions are preparing to erect as follows: New York, twenty; Pennsylvania, eighteen; Connecticut, two; Tennessee, four.

Distinguished Persons Present.

Chattanooga was early astir and all the morning the various roads to Chickamauga field were filled with vehicles carrying would-be spectators of the dedication ceremonies. Belt line railroads were organized for the occasion and by that agency made it possible for a great crowd of visitors to reach the grounds. The exercises were held on an immense stand, built near the observation tower, on Snodgrass hill, the center of the deadly opening day conflict. Besides federal officials, including Secretaries Herbert and Smith, Postmaster General Wilson, Attorney General Harmon and congressmen present, there were the following governors of states, some accompanied by their staffs and members of commissions from the several states appointed to act with the national commission in locating the monuments and markers: W. C. Oates, of Alabama; W. Y. Atkinson, of Georgia; J. P. Altgeld, of Illinois; Claude Matthews, of Indiana; E. M. Morrill, of Kansas; J. T. Greenhalge, of Massachusetts; J. T. Rich, of Michigan; E. A. Holcomb, of Nebraska; G. T. Werts, of New Jersey; Levi P. Morton, of New York; W. M. McKinley, of Ohio; Peter Turney, of Tennessee, Urban A. Woodbury, of Vermont; A. W. McIntire, of Colorado.

Governors Morton and Holcomb arrived here this morning, the former just in time to reach the field and witness the exercises.

Missouri, Florida and North Carolina were represented by delegations of distinguished citizens and to crown all were an almost innumerable host of survivors of the battle who had come to fight it all over again and to rejoice in its final issue and who represented nearly every state in the country.

Drills of Troops.

Especially noticeable were the veterans who came from Louisville, wearing their Grand Army of the Republic buttons.

Early arrivals on the grounds were entertained by a drill of Battery F, Fourth artillery, under command of Captain Sidney Taylor, and by a battalion regimental drill, under Captain Poland, commanding Camp Lamont. These evolutions exhibited to the spectators new tactics and field movements, suggested by the board of tactics and drill.

Promptly at noon a salute of forty-four guns announced the beginning of the execution of the programme so long arranged and looked forward to. Music was furnished by a band of a regiment in camp and at subsequent intervals it also was heard with delight.

The addresses of Senator and General John M. Palmer, of Illinois, and of Senator and General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, were preceded by singing of "America" by the audience and followed by "Auld Lang Syne."

Vice President Stevenson's Address.

General J. S. Fullerton, chairman of the National park commission, and as such Secretary Lamont's representative, charged with the duty of directing the dedicatory exercises, introduced Vice President Stevenson, who presided in the absence of the secretary of war.

Mr. Stevenson said:

"I am confident that mortal eye never before witnessed a more magnificent assemblage of fair women and brave men."

"I am honored by being called to preside over the ceremonies of this day. By solemn decree of the representatives of the American people this magnificent park, with its wonderous associations and memories, is now to be dedicated for all time to national and patriotic purposes.

"This is the fitting hour for the august ceremonies we now inaugurate. Today, by act of the congress of the United States, the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National military park is forever set apart from all common uses; solemnly dedicated for all the ages to all the American people.

"The day is auspicious. It notes the anniversary of one of the greatest battles known to history. Here, in the dread tribunal of a last resort, valor contended against valor. Here brave men struggled and died for the right, as God gave them to see the right.'

"Thirty-two years have passed and the few survivors of that masterful day—victors and vanquished alike—again meet upon this memorable field. Alas! The splendid armies which rendezvoued here are now little more than a procession of shadows.

"'On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
While Glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.'

"Our eyes now behold the sublime spectacle of the honored survivors of the great battle coming together upon these heights once more. They meet, not in deadly conflict, but as brothers under one flag—fellow citizens of a common country. All grateful to God that in the supreme struggle the government of our fathers, our common heritage, was triumphant and that to all of the coming generations of our countrymen it will remain 'an invisible union of indestructable states.'

"Our dedication today is but a ceremony. In the words of the immortal Lincoln at Gettysburg:

"'But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate. We cannot consecrate. We cannot hallow this ground. The brave men living and dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract.'

"I will detain you no longer from listening to the eloquent words of those who were participants in the bloody struggle—the sharers alike in its danger and its glory."

Prayer was offered by Right Rev. Bishop Gailor, of Tennessee.

The first address was that of General Palmer, who said:

General Palmer's Oration.

"Mr. President, My Comrades and My Countrymen: I am profoundly sensible of the honor which the secretary of war conferred by selecting me to represent the soldiers of the United States who participated in the great military events which occurred on this theater in the late summer and autumn of 1863.

"When I recall the names of the galaxy of distinguished men who took part in the drama which has made Chickamauga immortal in national history, I feel that many of them would have better honored this occasion—but, alas—where are they?

"Rosecrans, the central figure in the great campaign for Chattanooga,' is now on the genial shore of the Pacific, struggling with age and disease, attended by a loving daughter and the prayers and good wishes of all the survivors of the hosts he commanded.

"George H. Thomas, the earnest, disinterested patriot, the soldier, the 'Rock of Chickamauga,' sleeps in a quiet cemetery near one of the beautiful cities of New York. A native of Virginia, educated by the United States and one of the officers of the army at the beginning of armed strife, he did not yield to the sophistry of paramount allegiance to the state of his birth, which deluded and misled so many others. He adhered to and followed the flag of his country and died at his post of duty in California. No noble man lives, and none nobler has died.

"Crittenden, always generous, brave and manly; and Gordon Granger who so distinguished himself on this field on the 2th of September, have passed away, and McCook alone, of the corps commanders, survives.

"Death has summoned Brannan of the Fourteenth, Jefferson C. Davis and Philip H. Sheridan of the Twentieth, Van Cleve of the Twenty-first, and Stedman of the Reserve corps.

"Of the brigade commanders, Lytle, the soldier poet, fell September 20th; Harker and Dan McCook in the assault on Kennesaw in 1864, and others equally distinguished, have since succumbed to age and disease, and comparatively few survive to this thirty second anniversary of the first day of the battle of Chickamauga.

"It may be that I owe my selection for this honorable duty to my seniority in rank amongst the survivors of that day, but not on account of superior merit, for where all did their duty, no soldier can be said to be superior to any other.

"I feel honored, too, that on this interesting occasion, I am associated with that distinguished soldier and orator, General John B. Gordon, who, though not a participant in the operations here, represented the confederate cause gallantly on many other battlefields, and has described the 'last days of the confederacy' with such force and eloquence that I cannot hope to equal him.

General Palmer proceeded to briefly review the history of the United States from colonial times up to the battle of Chickamauga, in which he took a prominent part himself.

Thomas's Order.

Continuing he said:

"During the whole night of September 18th every portion of the Federal army was in motion. My own division, after interrupting delays, reached Lee & Gordon's mill about sunrise, while the fourteenth corps, under Thomas, had, by a more direct route, gained a position at McDaniel's house, near the Chattanooga road. I heard firing in that direction about 8 o'clock, and directed Gross to preceed with his brigade and learn its cause.

"Time is important in all military operations. If Longstreet had reached Ringgold a day earlier and had at once attempted to seize the road to Chattanooga, which led along the eastern base of Missionary ridge, he would have succeeded. He did not reach the field until the morning of the 20th, when too late, for he found the union forces in position prepared to receive them. Another incident may be mentioned to illustrate the same fact. Soon after Gross had marched to ascertain the cause of the firing to our left, I received a note from General Thomas, which I supposed until lately led to the opening of the real battle of the 19th of September, and had an important influence upon the confederate movement. I quote from The Southern Confederacy, a newspaper published at Atlanta, of date of the 2d of October, 1863, which came into my hands a few days after it was published:

"'It is said that General Bragg's plan of attack was designed to be the same as that of General Lee on Chickahomany, viz.: A movement down the left bank of the Chickamauga by a column which was to take the enemy in flank and drive him down the river to the west ford; or, crossing below, where a second column was to cross over and unite with the first in pushing the enemy still further down the river until all the bridges and fords had been uncovered and our entire army passed.

"'This plan was frustrated, according to report, by a counter movement which is explained in the following order of the federal general, Thomas. This order was found upon the person of Adjutant General Muhleman, of General Palmer's staff, who subsequently fell into our hands:

"'"Headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps, Near McDaniel's House, September 19, 1863, 9 a. m.—Major General Palmer: The rebels are reported in quite a heavy force between you and Alexander's mill. If you advance as soon as possible on them in front, while I attack them in the flank, I think we can use them up. Respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE H. THOMAS,

"'"Major General Junior, Commanding."

"'This was Saturday morning; the counter attack upon the front and flank of our flanking column was made with vigor soon after it crossed the river, and in accordance with the plan suggested by General Thomas, and if not entirely successful, it was sufficiently to to disarrange our plans and delay our movements.'

"I leaned within a few moments from the progress of the confederate fire, that our lines were broken; very soon after, I saw on the mountain slope the advance of the union reserve, led by Granger, and I witnessed their heroic efforts to restore the fortunes of the day. I ordered Hazen, with his brigade, to join them, and I heard their volley when they went into the battle.

"Afterwards, under the orders of General Thomas, I retired from the field.

"With all my comrades on that field, I felt, and I now feel and believe, that but for the unfortunate order, given by Rosecrans to Wood, or the unfortunate construction given by Wood to that order, in regard to which I express now no opinion, the union forces would have held the battlefield of Chickamauga. Certainly men never fought more bravely, or even desperately, than did the men of both the armies on that bloody and well-contested field.

"From data which I regard as reliable, but which I have not verified, the confederate army which took part in the battle of Chickamauga amounted to 60,589 men; its loss was, killed, 1,790; wounded, 11,159; missing, 1,380; while the strength of the union army was 57,840, and its loss in killed was 1,656; wounded, 9,749, and missing, 4,774. These facts demonstrate courage of the opposing forces. Two armies of American soldiers, of the aggregate number of 118,429, sufffered the loss of 33,4446 killed, 20,907 wounded, without counting the missing, the casualties of the two armies was more than 20 per cent of the whole number engaged.

"We retired from the field defeated, it is true, but we believed our reverse was the result of one of those unavoidable accidents against which no courage or skill could provide, and we were ready on the next day to fight again with all the courage and confidence that we felt on September 19th and 20th. We retired to Chattanooga, and were pursued and beleaguered by the confederates until November 25th, when the men who left the field of Chickamauga defeated on September 20th, stormed Missionary ridge, and fully recovered the prestige of the national arms.

The Cause of the War.

"The civil war was caused by the sectional challenge to American manhood, and that challenge was accepted and followed by years of bloody and desolating war. In that war the American people learned to properly estimate each other, which is the only foundation for harmonious national unity. By that war the theory of the right of the states to secede from the union was forever eradicated from our system of national constitutional government. By that war, African slavery, which was the root of sectional bitterness, and was one of the causes or pretexts for national controversy, was forever overthrown, and the flag of our country became at once the emblem of freedom and the symbol of national power. As the result of that war, the constitution was maintained and not subverted, and the union of the American people made perpetual.

"To my comrades, you who were confederate soldiers during all the weary struggle of civil war, I beg to say I was proud of your gallantry and courage. I never allowed myself to forget that you were Americans, freely offering your lives in the defense of what you believed to be your rights and in vindication of your manhood.

"You are now satisfied that the result of the civil war established the unity of the powerful American republic; submitted your controversies with your fellow citizens to the arbitrament of the battlefield, and you accepted the result with a sublime fortitude worthy of all praise and your reward is, that peace and order are restored, and the south which you loved so well, and for which you fought so bravely now blossoms with abundant blessings.

General John B. Gordon.

General Gordon, the next speaker, said:

"Ladies, Comrades and Fellow Countrymen—The illustrious Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, proposed in the federal senate to strike from the battle flags of the union all mementos of our civil war. It is due to his memory, however, as well as to truth, to say that in making it, his spirit was catholic and his patriotism broad; for his purpose was to lesson passion, restore harmony to the embittered sections and unity to his divided country. His aspirations were worthy of all praise, but his apprehensions that harm would come to the republic from cherishing mementos of ous great struggle were misapprehensions. These apprehensions were due, doubtless, to two causes. He spoke as a civilian and not as a soldier. He reasoned as a classical student rather than as a practical statesman. Had he fought as a soldier he would, perhaps, have thought differently as a senator, for he would have learned from his own experiences and the promptings of his great heart that the best soldiers were destined to become the broadest citizens; that the men who had fought would surely impress their spirit of liberality on the policy of this government, and that political intolerance and ignoble passion could not co-exist with the highest order of courage. Or had he, as a student, drawn his inspiration, not from Roman policy, however broad and commendable, but from American history and characteristics, and especially from the lofty impulses which moved the soldiers on both sides, he might have known that sectional bitterness could not long survive the cessation of active hostilities. He might have then seen even amidst the darkness around him the dawning of the coming day.

"But Mr. Sumner was not the only statesman who then believed that the preservation of war memories was the perpetuation of war passions. He was not the only one who failed to appreciate the mighty changes which were to be wrought by time, or the hallowing effects of great trials and sorrows upon the tempers of a people or the elevating, ennobling and unifying power of our Christian civilization and free institutions.

"Few, if any, there were who then saw, as we see now, that the American civil war, when fully and rightfully understood, was to become the most unique chapter in the world's history; that it was inevitable; that it came as the inevitable always comes, with no human agency competent to avert it; that it was inevitable because it was an irrepressible conflict between irreconcilable constitutional constructions, maintained on both sides with American tenacity, by brave and truth loving people, involving momentous interests and rights, whose claims could neither be settled nor silenced except by the shedding of blood.

"Few, did I say there were? May I not rather say there were none? Where are the men who then foresaw, for example, the south's speedy recuperation? I do not recall one who, in that woeful period which followed the disbanding of armies, saw through the widespread desolation of this section her present triumphal march to enduring prosperity and social order. I do not recall one whose vision was clear enough or far-reaching enough to catch even a faint glimpse of these inspiring scenes around us today; not one in any station or section optimistic enough or audacious enough to promise his countrymen the light and life and fraternity of this glorious hour. And what an hour it is, my countrymen! An hour wherein the heroic remnants of the once hostile and now historic armies of the sixties meet as brothers—meet on the same field where in furious onset through deadly fire they rushed upon each other.

"When shook these hills with thunder riven,
And louder than the bolts of heaven,
Far flashed the red artillery.'

"When rank was piled on rank, borne by storms of lead until Chickamauga's waters ran red with blood. What an hour, I repeat, is this, wherein these once warring heroes meet to lay in mutual confidence and respect their joint trophies on the common altar—meet at the bidding of the common government to dedicate by joint action Chickamauga's field to common memories and the immortal honor of all.

"It was Lamartine, I believe, who said of the French revolution that it was 'An about-face to the universe.' Our American civil war was not an 'about face' nor change in front by the friends of freedom. It was an advance in the cause of liberty; because among the whole American people it augmented and ennobled the manhood and womanhood essential to the future life of the republic. It was a forward movement because it developed the spirit of self-sacrifice and of consecration as these virtues had never before been developed since the days of Washington.

An Onward March.

"It was an onward march, because while in no sense lessening the self-respect of either, it vastly enhanced the respect of each for the opposing section; and it taught the world that liberty and law can live in this country even through internecine war, and that this republic, though rent in twain today, is reunited tomorrow in stronger and more enduring bonds. The truly great Gambetta, of France, did not agree with Lamartine that either the old or new revolution meant any radical change in the political sentiment of the French people. In a conference which it was my privilege to hold with that great leader of the republican forces of France, the details of which can never pass from my memory, Gambetta declared that a constitutional republic could only live in France until its divided foes could unite in a common effort for its overthrow. 'What a contrast,' he exclaimed, 'is presented by free America, in the aspirations and efforts of her people. The form of government is never an issue with you in America in any political battle. You enlist in the United States in opposing political lines under different banners; but on the banners of all parties, above all political tenets and policies is inscribed: 'Safety to the republic and enforcement of its laws.' He saw as we all now realize that our civil war was fought not between the friends of freedom on one side and its foes on the other, but between its friends on both sides: that they fought not for conquest or change in the form of government, but for inherited constructions of the government's fundamental law.

"No wonder that Christendom was amazed that at the end of the struggle the shoulders of both armies and the people of both sections were found standing faithfully for the decrees of the battle and all for the cherished constitution of the fathers. No wonder that the civilized world regards our civil war—as history will yet proclaim it—the most remarkable conflict in human annals.

"Verily, my countrymen, it was a remarkable war in all its aspects; remarkable for the similarity and elevation of sentiment which inspired and the impulse which guided it; remarkable for the character of the combatants which it enlisted and the death roll which it recorded; but more remarkable for the patriotic fervor which it evoked and intensified among all people and all sections; still more remarkable that each side fought beneath the Aegis of a written constitution with like limitations, powers and guarantees, and that the rallying cry which rang through the ranks of the blue and gray was 'liberty as bequeathed by the fathers;' but far more remarkable—most remarkable of all—for the legacy of a broader fraternity and more complete unity which it left to America.

"Is this fraternity to last? Is this unity to endure. If 'yes,' then liberty shall live. If 'no,' then the republic is doomed; for in the womb of our country's future are mighty problems, instinct with life and power and danger, to solve which will call into requisition all the statesmanship, all the patriotism, all the manhood and loyalty to law of all the sections. The patriotic American who loves his country and its freedom and who fails to discern these coming dangers, and the urgency for united efforts to meet them is not a statesman; and the statesman, if I may so characterize him, who, realizing these dangers, would still, for personal or party ends, alienate the sections or classes, is not a patriot. Perish, then, forever perish from American minds and hearts, all distrust, all class and party and sectional bigotry and alienation; but live, long live, forever live, as the last hope of the republic, mutual trust, confidence, brotherhood and unity between the soldiers who fought and between their children who are the heirs of their immortal honors. Forever live the spirit which animated the American congress and government in making possible this inspiring hour; and may the spirit of this hour abide in the hearts of our descendants through all generations.

"And why not? Why not mutual, absolute confidence, trust and unity? What is the basis of this trust and brotherhood? Shall I answer? I do answer, because the answer is a great truth, which history will record and heaven reveal at last. That basis for brotherhood, vouched by the dead heroes who fell, and the living around me today, is the monumental fact that every drop of blood which was shed in that struggle was the priceless tribute paid by liberty-loving men to inherited and profoundly cherished convictions. Every uniform worn by the brave, whether its color was blue or gray; every sheet, of flame from the ranks and files of both; every cannon that shook Chickamauga's hills or thundered around the heights of Gettysburg; every whizzing shell that tore through the wilderness at Chancellorsville or Shiloh; every bullet-rent flag that floated in victory, or went down in defeat on any field; every patriotic sign or prayer wafted heavenward from the north or south; every loving and tender ministration at the dying soldier's side; every agonizing throb in woman's heart or burning tear on devoted woman's cheek—all, all were contributions to the upbuilding of a loftier American manhood for the future defense of American freedom.

"And now, by the authority of the American congress, and the executive department of the government; in the presence of these survivors of the great struggle; in the midst of this historic woodland, whose leaves were reddened with heroic blood, and whose giant oaks still bear upon their shivered trunks the visible track of shot and shell; by these flowing fountains, whose crystal waters symbolize the purity of purpose which convenes us—in the presence of all these witnesses, and in the name of this great republic, and its people, we set apart as an American Mecca and consecrate for all time this immortal battle ground, made forever glorious by American valor."

A Button from Lytle's Coat.

General Gordon's thrilling close was a signal for an outburst of applause lasting several minutes, during which there were calls from the spectators for McKinley and Morton.

The programme having speeches from the visiting governors was the next in order. These were mingled with cries for Longstreet, and that old veteran, still erect and vigorous, despite his seventy-eight years, was introduced by Vice President Stevenson. Before he began, however, General Gordon again claimed the attention of the crowd. Holding aloft his hand he said:

"I have here a button drenched with blood taken from the coat of the poet-soldier, George Lytle, author of the well known lines, beginning, "I am dying, Egypt, dying," who fell on this immortal field. It was cut from his coat by G. C. Lindsay, color bearer of the Tenth Mississippi regiment, who authorizes me to present it to any friend of that hero who will keep, cherish it, and hand it down to posterity."

Turning to Attorney General Harmon, a resident of Cincinnati, which was also Lytle's home, General Gordon presented it to him. Subsequently Captain Silas Mofert, of Cincinnati, informed General Gordon that George Lytle's nephew, the son of his sister, was present on the ground, and Mr. Harmon sent the precious relic to him. Another relative of George Lytle, who was a soldier also, was found to be present.

This incident having been closed, General Longstreet made a short address, which, unfortunately, was delivered in so low a tone as to be inaudible after the first few sentences, more than a dozen feet away. He said that he had had the honor of a presentation to the Army of the Cumberland on a former occasion. The season was more pleasant than the present, but the event more stirring. Very near the spot on which he stood, one late summer evening his fragile lunch was spread. It consisted of Nassau bacon and Georgia sweet potatoes. It was rather dry, but enjoyable. There was no water nearer than the river, a mile away, and all other liquids were on the other side of the line. "And when we got through," said the general in a dolorous tone, "we found everything as dry as with us." (Laughter.)

General Longstreet then read the address prepared with a view to its delivery at the joint meeting tomorrow night of the survivors of the Army of Northern Virginia and that portion of the Army of the Potomac that fought at Chattanooga. He said:

"On a similar occasion at Gettysburg President Abraham Lincoln said: 'It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work,' and again, 'Mr. Lincoln refers 'for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us' and as 'from such green graves some good is born.'

"I would look to the 'unfinished work and the great task remaining before us' in which the blue and the gray, and the sons and daughters of veterans on both sides, heartily join in extending, broadening, confirming and perpetuating a government of the people, by the people and for the people."

He referred, he said, in this to happenings in 1895 to the exasperating European interference in Hawaii, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Trinidad and the general, but steady purpose of Great Britain to nullify or encroach upon the Monroe doctrine. In its inception, Great Britain co-operated with the United States in declaring the doctrine, rather than see Spain powerful on the American continent. Now the conditions are different, said General Longstreet. "And from this battlefield," he continued, "appeal to my comrades in gray and their sons to lock shields with the blue and their sons to prevent any future occupation by Great Britain in Venezuela and rerist any further encroachment by England of Nicaragua, and, in fairness to the president and his able secretary of war (who is here with us) and to the secretary of the navy, who fought with me at the Wilderness in 1864, I will say had we been fully prepared that British gunboat would never have landed at Corinto. If we had possessed a navy strong enough to cope with England, the American flag would have floated from the topmast, the decks cleared for action and bristling guns from an American man-of-war hoarsely thundered the grand doctrine of 1816. But, in our sectional wranglings, we had wasted valuable strength and squandered wonderful energies upon each other, upon members of our own family, instead of concentrating all efforts against our ancient enemy. There is a useful lesson in the occurrence. Strengthen the army and navy, look to the armaments of our warships and render more efficient our sea coast defenses. In other words, make the United States the first naval power of the world, and when another landing by England at Corinto is attempted, when European colonization in Venezuela is essayed, and when British greed in Nicaragua is repeated, or any other invasion or encroachment of the Monroe doctrine is threatened, the followers of Lee and Grant, the sons of the veterans of the blue and gray, some Decatur, Jones, Perry, Farragut, Semmes, or Maffit, upon the quarter-deck of an American man-of-war will unfuri the flag of Washington, Lincoln, Grant and Lee in the English channel and the 'yankee huzza' and the 'rebel yell' will resound along the British seacoast."

Cries were renewed for favorite governors, but Vice President Stevenson presented Lieutenant General Schofield, who said:

"Our forefathers who framed the constitution left on record the fact that by so doing they sought to establish a more perfect union of the states. They laid a broad foundation, but the union remained imperfect. It was left for you to debate for four years the questions unsettled by the fathers, and after a terrible earnest argument to settle them. For the first time in the history of the continent there now exists a united, happy and harmonious people. That perfect union has now been established by the services which you laid at the feet of our common country."

At this point, the heat being intense, Governor Morton felt compelled to retire, and his departure, accompanied by his imposing and numerous staff, was taken by many of the audience to mean the completion of the programme. The consequence was that the exercises were abruptly and somewhat unexpectedly brought to a close. The occasion despite the intense heat and the immense crowd in attendance, passed off without a single unpleasant feature or accident.

Reunion of Army of the Tennessee.

General Granville M. Dodge, president of the society of the Army of Tennessee, presided over the reunion of the survivors of the army of that name who served in

Continued on Fifth Column Third Page.

Apollinaris

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SPARKS GETS $20,500

Master Kibbee Allows the Receiver One-Third of His Claim.

WILL THE BONDHOLDERS AGREE

Residents of South Macon Desire To Be Incorporated as Windsor City—The Trades Union Elect Officers.

Macon, Ga., September 19.—(Special.)—Special Master Charles C. Kibbee, to whom was referred the question of allowance of extra fees to Receiver W. B. Sparks, of the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad, filed his report today in the office of the clerk of Bibb superior court. Master Kibbee had until tomorrow to file his report.

Receiver Sparks asked for $67,000 additional compensation. Master Kibbee has allowed him $20,500.

Judge James M. Griggs, of the Pataula circuit, acting for Judge Hardeman, disqualified, will pass on Master Kibbee's report next week. Whatever award is granted by the court will have to be paid by the bondholders, the new owners of the property. It is not thought that they will make any fight on the master's report, for there is a well-founded rumor that they made a compromise offer to Mr. Sparks before the hearing of $20,000, and he declined it. The master's report allows only $500 more than that offered. Mr. Sparks's attorneys, however, may oppose the report before Judge Griggs. Receiver Sparks has previously received in fees $24,000. This added to the $20,500 awarded by the master makes a total of $44,500.

Master Kibbee's report is an able and interesting document. It is voluminous and embraces a full review of the oral and documentary evidence submitted at the recent hearing, and the master quotes much legal authority and many decisions. His conclusions are full and entertaining. He speaks highly of the ability and skill with which Receiver Sparks mananged the Georgia Southern and Florida and the high standard at which he has maintained its financial and physical condition.

The master recites that the gross earnings of the road have been increased from $768,545.21 the year of the commencement of the receivership to $843,557.92 at its close.

Receiver Sparks received and paid out $7,024,411.54.

To Form a City.

What is known as "South Macon," a portion of the Godfrey district, is a populous and prosperous suburb of the city of Macon. The residents thereof have always been opposed to annexation to Macon, and they now talk of having a bill introduced at the next session of the legislature for incorporation as an independent municipality under the name of "Windsor City." A public meeting to discuss the question has been called for next Tuesday night in the Godfrey courthouse. The boundaries of the proposed town have already been defined and it is proposed that "Windsor City" shall be governed by five commissioners. Patrol officers are to be appointed, etc.

Newsy Notes.

The local Federation of Trades has elected the following officers: Mr. W. W. Ellis, of the Machinists' Union, president; William F. Barnett, of the Carpenters, and Joiners' Union, first vice president; J. V. Plumstead, of the Plumbers' Union, second vice president. The election of the other officers and adoption of a constitution and by-laws will take place next Wednesday night. The Federation has a large membership and is steadily growing.

The funeral services of Milton Gordon, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Legg, were held this morning and were largely attended.

The funeral services of Mr. William Ludwig were held this afternoon in the presence of many mourners.

The next convention of the Baptist Young People's union will be held at Griffin on the first Tuesday after the first Sunday in July. Atlanta is well represented among the officers: W. W. Gaines is first vice president, Frederick J. Paxon is secretary and Rev. J. D. Winchester and J. C. McMichael are members of the executive committee.

Yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at St. Joseph's Catholic church, Rev. Father Winkelreid united in golden wedlock, Mr. James Birdsong and Miss Mary Hogan. It was a gladsome and brilliant marriage and was witnessed by the relatives and a large assembly of specially invited friends. Mr. Joe Birdsong and Miss Glannone were the attendants. The groom is a highly esteemed gentleman and successful business man. He has won for his bride an exceedingly pretty and charming young lady. The union is a congenial and very happy one, and their many friends wish them a long, contented and prosperous life. Mr. and Mrs. Birdsong left yesterday afternoon at 4:25 o'clock on a visit of several days to the Atlanta exposition.

TICKET SCALPERS ARRESTED.

Four Brokers Put in Jail at Chattanooga Charged with Fraud.

Chattanooga, Tenn., September 19.—Following close upon the trouble in Louisville over the encroachment of unauthorized ticket brokers upon the territory of those legalized oy the national association comes the arrest here of a dozen or more fakirs, who intended to step in and take advantage of the cheap tickets issued on account of the dedication. One party of nineteen of these people arrived in Chattanooga Sunday morning by the Southern and, on advices received from Louisville, they were put under surveillance by the police. Early Monday morning the blacklisted brokers made an attempt to establish themselves on Ninth street, and a few of them succeeded in getting saloon keepers and others to rent them counters on the north side of the street.

It looked as if the local brokers were to be outdone. But they had not started on the warpath to retire so easily. The police were called and those of the ticket handlers who could be identified were promptly arrested and booked on suspicion. It was a common practice for the fakirs in the Gate City to buy tickets of doubtful value at an absurdly low price and then sell them at prices which would tempt the unwary, giving the purchaser a rebate check upon some reputable broker in the city to which the passenger was bound. This was, of course, fraudulent, and the broker drawn upon refused to cash the order, thereupon causing a loss to the holder of the worthless ticket. This was of such frequent occurrence last week that the local brokers decided upon a determined resistance to any foreign interference in their business with the above results. The men arrested are E. J. Burditt, J. B. Mack, alias F. B. McCarthy, and Leo Newman, of Cincinnati and Chicago. All of these men are confined in the city jail and from the present outlook they will remain there until after the dedication. The other members of the gang which came yesterday, upon the suggestion of the police, shook the dust of the city from their feet, and have gone to pastures new. They are probably at Atlanta working the people at the exposition.

Terrell Is Coming.

Dawson, Ga., September 19.—(Special.)—Terrell county will be represented at the big show by an extensive exhibit sent by Dawson Variety Manufacturing company. The exhibit will be in charge of Mr. W. A. Mercer, who will also have on exhibition a new electrical invention of his own. It is an improved dynamo and will be manufactured in Dawson by a stock company.

The receipts of cotton thus far have been fully up to the average and although somewhat short, a good crop will be made.

PIES KILL SIX PICNICERS.

Forty-One Persons Were Poisoned. More May Die.

Camilla, Ga., September 19.—(Special.)—Last Friday the negroes of the Oak Grove settlement assembled at their church to spend the day in religious worship. Each of the families carried a basket and dinner was spread for all who would partake. Before the meal was over several had to leave the table on account of violent sickness. At first nothing was thought of it, but they grew rapidly worse and since then six have died. There are many rumors as to the causes of their death. The most reasonable being that the pies in tin plates were made a day or two before they were eaten. Forty-one were poisoned, and as stated, six have died, with the chances against several more.

SHE WAS NINETY-FIVE.

Mrs. Jane Butler, Who Was Born in 1800, Dies in Augusta.

Augusta, Ga., September 19.—(Special.)—After an indisposition of only a few days Mrs. Jane R. Butler died last night at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John V. Tarver, 115 Campbell street. The funeral took place at Mrs. Tarver's at 5 o'clock this afternoon, after which the remains were taken to Savannah for interment by the side of her husband. Mrs. Tarver was born August 26, 1800. She was married in Savannah on June 16, 1825, to Mr. Gilbert Butler. In 1875 they celebrated in Savannah their golden wedding, and in 1892 she attended the golden wedding of her daughter, Mrs. J. V. Tarver, here in Augusta, and gave the bride away. At this latter wedding there were present five generations of her family.

Her life was spent, except since the time her husband died, October, 1875, in Savannah. She knew Savannah when it was only a small village. She grew up with it and her husband, who was a skilled architect, drew the plans of the most noted buildings in that city, notably among them being the present Christ Episcopal church, the First Baptist church and the Mariners' church. He also planned the old custom house and the old courthouse, both of which have been rebuilt. Mrs. Butler had no illness, but died of a ripe old age, in the full possession of all her faculties. She was a woman of rare loveliness of character and intelligence.

RESUMED AT GRAVESEND.

Willow Handicap and Sea Breeze Stakes the Principal Races.

Gravesend Race Track, N. J., September 19.—Racing was resumed here today under favorable auspices, so far as weather and track conditions were concerned. The attendance was good, fully 5,000 persons being present. The card was a fair one. The principal events down for decision were the Willow handicap and the Sea Breeze stakes, of the value of $1,500. The former event was won by Annot Lyle, a 10 to 1 shot, who came with a phenomenal rush in the stretch and defeated the favorite, Woodvine, by a head. The honors in the stake race were carried off by Pepper, who ranked second choice in the ring, while Primrose, a 30 to 1 chance, beat Darien for the place in the last stride.

First race, five furlongs, Alarum won; Falling Water second, Kamsin third. Time, 1:02.

Second race, handicap, one mile and a furlong, Sir Excess won; Belmar second, Leonawell third. Time, 1:55.

Third race, the Willow handicap, five furlongs, Annot Lyle won; Woodvine second, Bloomer third. Time, 1:03.

Fourth race, the Sea Breeze stakes, one mile and a sixteenth, Pepper won; Primrose second, Darien third. Time, 1:49½.

Fifth race, heavy handicap, six furlongs, Harrington won; Preston second, Monaco third. Time, 1:15.

Sixth race, one mile and a sixteenth, April Fool won; Dungarven second, Second Attempt third. Time, 1:51.

Friday Entries at Brighton Beach.

First race, one mile, selling, Eclipse 108, Diabolus 108, Long Bridge 108, Harry Alonzo 108, Little Matt 104, Prig 104, Darkness 104, Clarus 103, Van Brunt 98, Babe Murphy 98, Nicolini 99, Golden Gate 94, Milan 101

Second race, five-eighths of a mile, selling, Arline 108, Peggotty 105, Predicament 103, Milliel 101, Glenolia 100, Elizabelle 98, Le Petite 97, Connemaugh 97, Heneade 97, Princess Jean 97, Exilona 97, Bulah Ferguson 97, Rebea 97, Miss Delmar 97, Kate Sweeny 97.

Third race, one mile, selling, Richards 138, Apprentice 138, Rodmand B 135, Roundelay 135, Sir John 135, Fire Brand 135.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling, Craftless 110, Sirocco 108, Kinglet 107, Long Brook 107, Addie 107, Nick 106, Chattanooga 105, Cass 105, Hammie 102, Otto 100, Panway 96, Ameer 98, Jurnita 93, Edna May 90.

Fifth race, five-eighths of a mile, selling, Yankee Doodle 118, Volley 115, Ensign 114, Imperial 114, Article 114, Sky Blue 113, Larissa 111, Perfidy 111, Oak 111, LaSalle 111.

Sixth race, one and one-sixteenth miles, Herkimer 110, Jack Rose 110, Allen 110, Julien 107, Florinda 107, Fullerton Lass 107, Annie Bishop 107, Shelly Tuttle 107.

Friday Entries at Oakley.

First race, four and one-half furlongs, Tartar 105, Leo Medde 105, Warwick 105, Sir Wellington 102, Hanlon 102, Stereshley B, 102, Little Cliff 102, Bolander 102, Equinox 102, Prairie King 96, Commissioner Frank 96, J. W. Levy 96, The President 93, Pardon 102, Frank Jaubert 102.

Second race, thirteen-sixteenths of a mile, Brahma 114, Maid Marian 114, Lottie Mills 114, Free Advice 111, Millard 106, Jomma 104, Lady Pepper 103, Ruth V 94, Cerula 93.

Third race, five-eighths of a mile, Vespers 115, Myrtle Harkness 115, Lady Inez 110, Imported Sugar 103, Oswego 103, Evaasca 103, Discard 103.

Fourth race, one and one-eighth mile handicap, St. Maxim 120, Free Advice 107, Arania 100, Selika 97.

Fifth race, one mile and seventy yards, selling, Bob Martin 104, Pretender 101, Fraulien 101, Sunset 97, Master Fred 91, Little Walter 91, Mollie King 94, Newcomer 91.

National League Standing.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pr. Ct.
Baltimore	121	80	41	.661
Cleveland	126	81	45	.642
Philadelphia	123	75	48	.609
Chicago	123	67	56	.544
Boston	123	67	56	.544
Brooklyn	123	66	57	.536
Pittsburg	124	66	58	.532
New York	122	64	58	.524
Cincinnati	119	60	59	.504
Washington	120	39	81	.325
St. Louis	129	37	83	.308
Louisville	123	32	91	.260

National League Games.

	R.	H.	E.
At Brooklyn—			
Brooklyn	0 0 1 0 2 0 0 2—	5	10	3
Baltimore	1 3 9 0 1 0 0 0—14	16	2
Game called on account of darkness.			
Batteries—Kennedy, Daub and Dailey; Hoffer and Clark.			
At Boston—	R.	H.	E.
Boston	3 0 0 1 4 2 3 0*—13	17	0
New York	0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 2—	5	7	3
Batteries—Stivetts and Ganzel; Dohney and Wilson.			
At Philadelphia—			
Philadelphia	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—9	10	0
Washington	0 0 0 0 2 5 1 0—8	7	1
Game called on account of darkness.			
Batteries—White and Buckley; Moles, Worther and McGuire.			
At Pittsburg—			
Cleveland	0 2 2 0 0 0 2 2 ½—8	6	2
Pittsburg	1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—3	7	3
Batteries—Cupy and Zimmer; Moran and Merritt.			

Fought Ten Rounds.

Montgomery, Ala., September 19.—(Special.)—Eugene McElroy, of Birmingham, and Mike Callahan, of Montgomery, fought a ten-round draw here tonight. Honors were even up to the third round. The last seven rounds were all in Callahan's favor. McElroy's eye was badly disfigured. According to agreement the bout was called a draw because both men were in the ring until the end of the tenth round. The referee was Eckerly, of Birmingham.

The Race Question,

So strongly discussed by Professor Booker Washington, is of absorbing interest to both black and white. No well informed man of either race should do without it. Send five cents for The Constitution containing it, which will include its postage.

DEATH IN THE MILK

Mrs. Pat Carnes Soon Follows Her Husband to the Grave.

CHILRDEN GET THE INSURANCE

Years Ago the Husband Took Out a Policy in His Wife's Favor, but She Never Knew It.

Rome, Ga., September 19.—(Special.)—News has been received here of the death of Mrs. Pat Carnes near Cave Spring, whose husband died about two weeks ago, an account of which appeared in these columns.

This is the second case of death from typhoid fever which developed from the milk used by the family, which was kept in a damp cellar where stagnant water was allowed to accumulate.

But behind the whole sad affair is a story that smacks of romance and has just developed through the agency of the item which appeared in The Constitution. R. T. Harrison, a liveryman of Atlanta, read the announcement of the death of Pat Carnes and set about an investigation of the case, resulting in a windfall for his heirs.

A Husband's Devotion.

Ten years ago, unknown to his wife, J. P. Carnes, of Polk county, took out a policy in a benevolent order, making R. T. Harrison trustee for his wife, Emeline Carnes.

When Harrison saw the notice he sat down and wrote to E. C. Hough, of this city, that he had been keeping up the regular payments on a policy of $2,000 in the order on the life of J. P. Carnes as trustee for his wife. He wanted to know if J. P. Carnes and Pat Carnes were identical.

The result of the investigation reveals the fact that the heirs of Pat Carnes are the beneficiaries, but the faithful wife died in ignorance of the act of providence on the part of her husband for her comfort after his death.

Several grown up children are left, who will fall heirs to the legacy very gratefully though unexpectedly realized through the efforts of Messrs. Harrison, of Atlanta, and Hough, of this city, aided by The Constitution's news columns.

The Bulls on the Way.

J. A. Glover, of this city, has received notice that the fifteen shorthorn bulls purchased by the Floyd county syndicate to be distributed among the farmers of this section, are ready for shipment.

They are from six to eight months old and have been carefully selected by Mr. Clark from the farms of the Cumberland valley region in East Tennessee. They have all been disposed of among the farmers of Floyd county, Georgia, and Cherokee county, Alabama, and by March next, if they do well, will be in their prime and ready for service. The object of the syndicate is to improve the stock shipped from this point to western and northern markets. Handsome returns are expected on the investment.

Along with the cattle will be a large shipment of Poland China pigs for the use of stock raisers here who are going into the business.

He Read The Constitution.

In this connection a gentleman near Ellaville, Schley county, read in The Constitution an account of the success of two Floyd county stock growers in buying and raising Jersey calves that had been consigned to the butchers. So impressed was he with the idea that he wrote here for further particulars, desiring to secure some Jersey calves for his stock farm. All this goes to show that The Constitution's news columns are closely read all over the country.

The Floyd County Exhibit.

A car is being loaded with articles for the Floyd county exhibit and will be sent down to Atlanta Monday.

Captain W. M. Towers, who has been appointed custodian of the articles for exhibit, has received a letter from H. M. Tanner, in charge of the exhibit in Atlanta, which is very encouraging and he is urging upon the people of the county to send in their stuff at once for the Floyd county display. The people here have become thoroughly aroused to the importance of immediate action and are exerting themselves to get up a display that will do credit to the banner county of north Georgia.

The trains are crowded going south and the prospects are that everybody in Floyd and the adjoining counties will visit the great fair during the next three months. It is the chief topic of conversation in Rome.

A Would-Be Rescuer Captured.

Some time last week two bailiffs named O'Barr and Morton, arrested Adam Davis on a charge of larceny, near Subligna, and started with him to Summerville jail.

On the way they were overtaken by Jim Davis, a brother of Adam, who made a desperate effort to effect the rescue of his brother. A hot fight ensued, but Jim was defeated and fled. News has reached here that he was captured yesterday by a pursuing party, headed by Bailiff Morton, in the mountains above here after an obstinate resistance, and taken to Summerville to keep his brother company.

Contract Awarded.

The contract for rebuilding Center, Ala., courthouse has been awarded to T. L. Houser & Co., of Anniston. The building was burned down by incendiaries recently and was insured for $7,000. A wrangle immediately ensued as to whether it should be rebuilt at Center or whether the county site should be changed to Cedar Bluff or Round Mountain.

The insurance companies settled the matter by deciding to rebuild the house rather than pay the insurance money, and as it was optional with them, that settles the matter.

Crowds at Chickamauga.

In spite of the oppressive heat the northbound trains were all crowded to suffocation with people going to Chickamauga this morning. A great many Romans too went up and the streets are practically deserted. Those who were there yesterday report the wells as having failed and many people suffering for water.

A delegation from Nostanaula lodge went up to interview Vice President Stevenson and endeavor to secure his presence at the anniversary celebration tomorrow night. If he comes it will be a red-letter day with the Mason's of Rome as well as the public generally and he will be royally welcomed.

The South's Great Progress,

As handled by United States District Judge Emory Speer, will be the basis of thought for a decade to come. It was printed in full in The Constitution of September 19th. It will be sent to any address, postpaid, for five cents.

UNIVERSITY NEWS.

Grattan Colvin, of Atlanta, Made Manager of the Tennis Team.

Athens, Ga., September 19.—(Special.)—Superintendent G. G. Bond, of the Athens city school, and Professor Frank, Mr. Harper, of the Washington street school, entered the post-graduate course for the master of arts degree at the university today.

The athletic association met today and elected Mr. Gratton Colvin, of Atlanta, manager of the tennis team, and Mr. M. P. Hall, of Griffin, manager of the football team. Captain Warner, the new football coach, did not arrive today, as was expected, but will come Saturday. Nalley, the famous center-rush, arrived today. Games with Auburn and Columbia, S. C., will probably be arranged for October 19th and 12th, respectively.

Captain J. J. C. McMahan announced his candidacy for mayor today. He is president of the Exchange bank of Athens. His opponent, Mr. T. P. Vincent, is president of the Athens Savings bank.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

SOME RANDOM TALK.

"Talkyrie" would be a good word, and it is a pity that it won't rhyme with Valkyrie.

Georgia sent to a northern state for the stone walls of her new capitol, but Rhode Island will send to Georgia for the marble to be used in building her statehouse.

Little Rhody's object lesson should be heeded by Georgians. We have the best of everything right here at home.

"Your confederate button will entitle you to recognition and a place around our campfires," said the invitation from the union to the confederate veterans at Louisville.

The men who stood facing one another in a whirlwind of smoke and flame a generation ago little thought that the survivors would be shaking hands like a band of brothers under the same flag in this glorious year of grace and progress at the reunion in Louisville, and on the exposition grounds in Atlanta.

Times change, and men change with them. The "more perfect union" dreamed of by the fathers of the republic is in sight.

September is a good time for the Grand Army men to visit Atlanta.

It was in September, thirty-one years ago, that Sherman's army fought the battle of Jonesboro, and a day later marched into our city.

Sherman's telegraphic account of the affair is as follows:

"On the 1st of September we broke up about eight miles of the Macon road and turned on the enemy at Jonesboro, assaulted him and his lines and carried them, capturing Brigadier General Gorman and about 2,000 prisoners, with eight guns and much plunder.

"Night alone prevented our capturing all of Hardee's corps, which escaped south that night.

"The same night Hood, in Atlanta, finding all his railroads broken and in our possession, blew up his ammunition, seven locomotives and eighty cars, and evacuated Atlanta, which on the next day, September 2d, was occupied by the corps left for that purpose, Major General Slocum commanding, we following the retreat of the rebel army to near Lovejoy station, thirty miles south of Atlanta, where, finding it would not pay to assault as we had already the great object of the campaign, viz., Atlanta, the army gradually and leisurely returned to Atlanta, and it is now encamped eight miles south of the city, and tomorrow will move to the camps appointed.

"I am now writing in Atlanta, so I could not be uneasy in regard to our position. We have as the result of this quick, and, I think, well executed movement, twenty-seven guns, over 3,000 prisoners, and have buried over 400 rebel dead and left as many wounded who could not be removed.

"The rebels have lost, besides the important city of Atlanta, stores, at least 500 dead, 2,500 wounded and 3,000 prisoners, whereas our aggregate loss will not foot up 1,500. If that is not success, I don't know what is."

A good many thousands of Sherman's old soldiers will capture Atlanta again this week, and they will be sure to repeat the old joke about the ability of the Georgians to out-charge the federals on the battlefield or anywhere else.

"A cousin from whom I have not heard since I was a baby," said a citizen yesterday, "has just landed with his trunk at my house to spend a month, and another cousin out west, who has not written to us in ten years, now writes to say that he will pay me a visit of several weeks during the exposition."

On every hand just such talk is heard, and many people are astounded to find how many kinfolks they have.

It will be a good thing—this family reunion. Our gates are wide open, and our houses, too. When our visitors go home after enjoying themselves to the queen's taste they will all speak a good word for Atlanta, and the bonds of kinship will be strengthened, and everybody will pull together. One thing is certain—Atlanta has a hearty welcome for all.

One of our leading lawyers favors a scheme which he feels confident will carry terror into the ranks of the goldbugs.

"That western firm," he said, "which explained its failure the other day by saying that it could not get enough two-hundred-cent dollars to pay debts contracted on the basis of a one-hundred-cent dollar made a strong point.

"This is just what is bothering the great majority of the debtors of this country. When they are called upon in these days to pay an old debt they practically pay double the amount of their original indebtedness, because under the single gold standard the dollar has appreciated about 100 per cent.

"In order to meet this evil it was proposed in Kansas to pass a law staying the collection of debts, and it was also suggested that debts should be scaled so as to counteract the doubling in value of the gold dollar.

"These suggestions did not win favor, and it would not be wise to adopt them. Under the circumstances, there is but one remedy that would be feasible as well as just.

"The best remedy is simply this: Let congress pass a national bankruptcy law under which creditors will be guarded against fraud and debtors will be protected from oppression. England has had such a law all the time, and we have tried it for brief periods. Why not follow England's experience and have a permanent law on the subject?

"The honest debtors of this country who see no possibility of ever getting out of debt so long as they have to rake up two-hundred-cent dollars to pay debts contracted when a dollar was worth 100 cents, ought to be given the chance to make a reasonable settlement, and then be left free to begin a new career. To keep these men forever with their noses to the grindstone hampers progress and business. They have been forced into their present unfortunate plight by a bad financial system, and the government should to some extent undo its evil work by giving the debtors proper relief.

"If a commercial country like England finds a bankruptcy law a good thing all the time there is good reason to believe that it would work well here, and the interest manifested in the Torrey bill and others now pending and recently before congress shows that there is a demand for such legislation.

"I do not advocate a bankruptcy law simply as a measure of relief under the gold standard. I advocate it on a broader ground, in the honest belief that it will give more satisfaction than our state insolvency laws, and will result in placing the business of the country upon a sounder basis."

"And you think it will terrorize the goldbugs?"

"I know it. When they see that such a law is about to pass, they will gladly offer a compromise in the shape of legislation that will bring financial relief to the masses."

THE OLD COLONEL.

Every Intelligent Woman

Should read and preserve the chaste yet vigorous speech of Mrs. Joseph Thompson, delivered on the opening day of the exposition. The women of Georgia especially should see to it that it has widespread circulation. It speaks for the sex as no previous speech ever spoke. Send for The Constitution containing it. It will be sent to any address postpaid for five cents.

Sovereign Odd Fellows.

Atlantic City, N. J., September 19.—The principle business transacted at the fourth days' session of the sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows was the selection of a place of meeting for the next annual session. After a heated debate in which the broad shouldered, big hearted Texan representative, Russell, of Dallas, had spoken, Dallas was chosen unanimously. There will be no election of officers this year. A new roster will be chosen at the Dallas convention.

BLUE AND GRAY.

Continued from Second Page.

either the union or confederate ranks, which closed the proceedings of the first day of the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National park. It was held in the large tent in the city, which would be an ideal place for exercises of this kind but for the fact that it is located alongside a railroad yard and the puffing and shrieking of switch engines is too often, the only sound that can be heard twenty feet from the platform.

The first speaker was General O. O. Howard, the one-armed Christian soldier, who said:

"My last visit, comrades, to the field of Gettysburg in connection of a thorough revival in my mind of the details of the events connected with that greatest battle of the war, taken in connection also with the friendly intercourse with representative men who had been opposed to us on that ground, changed my attitude, if not my conviction of right, towards the confederates who fought us. I was looking into Longstreet's face, while Sickles was leaning, supported by his crutches, against an enormous rock, when I said something concerning the demands of duty. General Longstreet answered me reflectively:

"'We must be guided by the light within us; I have tried all along to stand firm to my convictions of duty, according to the light I have had.'

"I have lately compared notes with a prominent confederate leader and find that we have come together, unconsciously, no doubt. Here is where we now agree. The war was a necessity. Nothing human could have warded it off. Slavery was the cause of division. It was necessary that it should be completely rooted out. The providence of God went far beyond the projects of men in its destruction. Everything in our political method in all parts of the country, is not yet all right. There are ballot stuffinfs; there are corruptions of office; there is bribery in elections; there is cheating in legislation; there is selfishness in great monopolies, and there are political dangers; but the fundamental institutions remain to us namely: a church, or a set of churches, where every man is free to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience; a school or set of schools adequate to the necessities of a great people, well established and free to every child and an American home which, in its purity and simplicity cannot be surpassed by those of any other people on the globe. These, with our free ballot, are our peculiar institutions; they constitute the nucleus from which untold blessings and almost limitless streams of development spring. All American volunteers of the whole land will preserve them."

General Joseph Wheeler.

General Howard was followed by Congressman General Joseph W. Wheeler, of Alabama, who was described by General Manderson last night as that able and alert and constant harassing cavalry commander, late of the confederacy, now of the United States. He said:

General Joseph Wheeler, the well-known confederate cavalry leader, opened his remarks with a patriotic preiude, stating that the vast assemblage was gathered together to commemorate and honor American valor and to make clear the fact that the soldiers who once fought each other in deadly battle, were now one people with one interest, one flag, one country and one ambition. To the old soldiers of his command he paid a warm tribute. First to his early companions in arms, the Nineteenth Alabama infantry and next to his cavalry. Of the latter he said:

"Always bravely leading the van when the army advanced and always with excellent skill and courage forming the rear guard in every retrograde movement; frequently engaging the opposing cavalry and always with credit to our arms. Sometimes, on a successful raid, destroying the federal wagon trains, lines of communication and depots of stores; sometimes fighting dismounted in our infantry line of battle; sometimes assaulting works held by strong lines of infantry, and sometimes holding positions against the most terrible assaults of federal infantry columns and lines of battle. To these brave officers who for a third of a century have always been in my thoughts—for whom my heart is filled with love and gratitude—men whose courage and fortitude I have always admired and revered, to them, I beg now to express my thanks, my admiration and love."

"The 4,000 confederates who fell upon the field of Chickamauga, he said, had been rapidly followed by their comrades who escaped death in that terrible battle, more than half of whom were now claimed by the bivouac of the dead.

Passing to the special features assigned him the grouping together of the more notable events connected with the history of the army of Tennessee, he said:

"One of the striking features in the history of the army of the Tennessee and that section of our country which became the field of its operations, is the rather singular fact that although Virginia in the east and Missouri in the west, were the scenes of active operations, and were occupied by large armies early in the summer of 1861, the expanse of territory, some 400 miles in width, comprising the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, lying between Virginia and North Carolina on the east, and bounded by the Mississippi river on the west, escaped being the theater of actual war until nearly a year later the complete organization of the confederate government."

He then traced in detail all the events leading up to the battle of Chickamauga. Of that engagement he said:

"The battle of Chickamauga very distinctly marks the turning point in the great cuestion of warfare which involved the policy of aggressive and defensive tactics. Up to and including the battle of Chickamauga, the notable successes of the Army of the Tennessee were achieved by bold and determined attacks upon the opposing army. This was the policy at Shiloh; it was the policy at Perryville, at Murfreesboro, and most certainly was the policy at Chickamauga, and marked a new era. From that time the confederate policy of attacking was not successful, but was frequently the reverse. A change of tactics was, in a measure, forced upon the Army of the Tennessee by the overwhelming strength and improved administration and discipline of the federal army.

"At the battle of Missionary ridge and in all the battles in the Georgia campaign and in the campaign around Nashville and in the Carolinas, the numerical superiority of the federal army was so great and their plan of battle such that we had few opportunities to advantageously attack. The most usual policy of General Johnston was, therefore, to use all his skill in compelling an attack from the opposing army.

"General Sherman's large army enabled him to meet General Johnston's plans by confronting him with a line of battle, in breastworks and at the same time extending his entrenched lines so as to encircle his flank and threaten his rear.

"On June 27, 1864, General Sherman for the first time abandoned his cautious method and made a desperate charge upon General Johnston's lines. It was a brilliant exhibition of the most heroic courage. Sherman's killed and wounded in this battle was about 4,000 while Johnston's was but about 400. In future wars the plan of campaign adhered to by General Johnston will become more marked and universal. The great superiority of weapons of today is such that hereafter the main purpose of each general will be to compel an attack from his opponent and the one who shows the most skill in maneuvers of that character will be the successful and victorious general."

The remainder of General Wheeler's address was devoted to a statement in detail of the enormous losses sustained in our civil war as contrasted with the great battles of ancient and modern history.

Warner on Socialism.

General Willard Warner, of Chattanooga, was the next speaker. He departed from the lines usually followed on such occasions and discussed the question of socialism. "Not the socialism of Bellamy or Kier Hardie, or Carl Marx, but the socialism of states and municipalities."

Speaking of the forces that at work to produce a higher civilization, General Warner said:

"The church—not the Episcopal church; not the Roman Catholic, not the Methodist, or Baptist, or Unitarian—but the great body of the members and patrons of all the churches—will be an increasing factor in the upward progress of the race. With scant or no creed save the two great commandments on which hang all the law and the prophets—love to God and man—it will work with mighty force for the true salvation of men, not alone from future hell, but from sin and evil in this life that now is; from selfishness, cruelty, all forms of uncleanness, moral and physical; from bad eating, cooking and housekeeping. Thus a better type of physical man will be evolved, and there will come forth in man more of the lineaments of Him in whose image he is made. All history testifies that it has been religious influence, more than intellectual, which has uplifted the race. There will be more study of the eternity behind us, which has left some record, and less of the eternity before us, on which shines so dim a light, and the church will speak with less dogmatism of what God will do with His children in that eternity.

"It is this life with which we have to do now and which we love, and the man who 'wants but little here below nor wants that little long' is yet to be found. Whatever differing opinions men may entertain to the miracles, resurrection and atonement of Christ, there can be no ground to doubt that the future progress of the race must be on the lines of his teachings. If His teachings of love to God and man, of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man and of immortality be not true, then we are on a dark and boundless sea without compass or rudder. And in conclusion we shall continue to make progress, though Ecclesiastes tells us that 'the thing that hath been, it is that which shall be,' and that 'there is no new thing under the sun,' both of which I take to mean that God moves in a uniform, though to us a mysterious way his wonders to perform. He invents nothing, discovers nothing, learns nothing, makes no mistakes and repents not. Man learns, discovers, invents, makes mistakes, repents and progresses and is the only animal whose wants are forever increasing and never satisfied. The ox of today aspires to no more than when man first yoked him. Whilst my view of the future is decidedly optimistic, and I must take that view or renounce my belief in a good God, yet I confess to a feeling of sadness when I see the crime, the frivolity and the selfishness of men, and think how far distant still is the day when the kingdom of God shall come on earth as it is in heaven and when man shall cease to have cause to say: 'I have done the things I ought not to have done, and have left undone the things I ought to have done.'"

While General Howard was speaking Lieutenant General Schofield and Secretary Herbert entered and took seats on the platform. Later they were followed by Governor McKinley and H. C. Evans, the audience interrupting General Wheeler to give the Buckeye executive evidence of its favor.

Coming to Atlanta.

Governor Morton, after the exercises at the part, rode over Lookout mountain and spent a short time enjoying the breezes there. This evening he called upon Governor and Mrs. McKinley at the residence of H. Clay Evans. Tomorrow, after the parade, Governor Morton and party will leave for Atlanta.

The last speaker of the evening was the Rev. Father Thomas Sherman, son of the late W. T. Sherman, who captured the affection and admiration of the audience by a spirited ten minutes' talk.

The Race Question,

So strongly discussed by Professor Booker Washington, is of absorbing interest to both black and white. No well informed man of either race should do without it. Send five cents for The Constitution containing it, which will include its postage.

A LEAP FOR LIFE.

Gov. Upham and Ladies Spring from a Carriage on Lookout.

Chattanooga, Tenn., September 19.—Many reunions of regiments of old veterans were planned for this occasion, and where a sufficient number of comrades have answered muster, happy meetings have taken place on the battlefield. Favorite spots for these gatherings were positions held during the battle. Such an occasion was the rallying of the Thirty-fifth Ohio about General H. V. Boynton, who was its first major, while a photographer snapped his camera on the scene at the summit of Snodgrass hill.

Looms battery A, Michigan, met today for the twenty-third time and dedicated, separately as a regiment, their beautiful shaft.

Accident to Governor Upham.

The only accident of the week so far to mar the pleasure of the people of Chattanooga and their guests occurred today. Governor W. H. Upham, of Wisconsin, was the victim. With Mrs. and Miss Upham and Miss Fairchild, daughter of ex-Governor Fairchild, he started to drive to Lookout inn. They were accompanied by General and Mrs. Fairchild and Mr. and Mrs. Cheek, who occupied a second carriage. At a point in the road where the bluff was upon one side and a palisade upon the other, the team to Governor Upham's carriage balked and began backing. The door stuck in the frame and the occupants were compelled to jump over it to save their lives, as they thought. The ladies alighted in safety but Governor Upham fractured the small bone of the right leg between the knee and the ankle. He was conveyed to the inn after some delay and the injured member dressed by Dr. Plummer, who was a surgeon with General Sherman in the war. The injury is not at all serious and the governor will be able to travel in a few days. He will be on crutches, however, for several weeks. The accident compelled the abandonment of Governor Upham's proposed trip to the Atlanta exposition. The remainder of the party from Wisconsin, however, went forward to the Gate City tonight. Governor Upham will probably go forward with them from here on their way home.

The officials and otherwise distinguished visitors who have made Chattanooga the cynosure of the whole country for the past few days will soon disappear from the city. First to go were the Wisconsin delegation, which started tonight for Atlanta, to visit the exposition. The members of the congressional delegation will all, or nearly all, have gone by tomorrow night. Attorney General Harmon and Secretaries Herbert, Wilson and Smith expect to leave in the morning for Washington, reaching there Saturday in time to attend to business. Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, and McKinley, of Ohio, each of whom is accompanied by a large party traveling by special train, are scheduled to depart tomorrow night, bound for Atlanta.

There was a reunion tonight of confederate veterans in the national guard armory, at which several of the more prominent ones made speeches.

PICKPOCKETS HAVE A PICNIC.

They Are Cleaning Out the Visitors to Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., September 19.—(Special.)—Pickpockets have found the dedication a picnic. Highwaymen of the boldest type are also here. Last night while J. W. Blanchard, of Allardt, Tenn., and party were returning to their stopping place on Missionary ridge at the midnight hour, the car was held up by unknown parties and the passengers robbed of all their money and watches, amounting in value to over $700. T. A. Rossing, of Bode, Iowa, had $25 and two tickets for home extracted from his inside vest pocket. Dr. Charles Snyder, of London, O., boarded a park train at Central street station with $140 in his pocket and got off at Battlefield station without a cent. Major W. J. Colburn, of the local committee on entertainment, was robbed of $35 and had to borrow half a dollar to get in from the park. Major S. L. Sullivan, a prominent railroad man of Columbus, O., was touched for $25 and all the railroad passes on

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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., September 20, 1895.

FOR $2.00

The Constitution may be had for the balance of the year.

DURING THE COMING three months the eyes of the people of the United States will be upon Atlanta, because of the great exposition. Visitors of note will be here from all sections, making Atlanta, for the time being, the news center of the union.

THE NEW CONGRESS will assemble during the same period, giving character to the presidential contest of 1896. In the deliberations of that body every citizen will be interested, for its decisions will make either weal or woe for the people.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE will meet in October, the closing session, in which all the great measures will be pushed to final action. Those who wish to keep track of state history, and those who will have the taxes to pay, will be fully informed through The Constitution about what is going on.

THE FALL ELECTIONS in Kentucky and other states will mark the battle between the people and the bondholders. In the varying fortunes of this contest there is the greatest interest, and no pains or expense will be spared by The Constitution to photograph the events of the day.

THE STRUGGLE FOR CUBAN INDEPENDENCE will take definite form in the middle of October. It is likely that the United States will recognize the belligerent rights of the revolutionists. The Constitution's news columns will trace from day to day the struggle of Americans to gain freedom from European rule.

TWO DOLLARS

sent this week to The Constitution will get the paper to cover the time in which all these important events are transpiring. Send in your order at once.

Atlanta Hotel Keepers.

And those who desire taking boarders during the exposition should keep The Constitution for sale to their guests.

It will be impossible to do without it, as every morning it will give a full directory of what is to take place during the coming day, thus aiding strangers in making good use of their time. Application for rates and terms will be promptly answered.

Strangers Visiting the City

By paying 67 cents a month can have The Constitution delivered to them every morning.

No one can do without The Constitution during the next four months.

FOR FIVE CENTS

You can get a full and complete history of the origin and development of the Cotton States and International exposition.

The Constitution of Sunday, September 15th, containing forty-eight pages, gives a full history, profusely illustrated.

A picture of President Collier.

Pictures in groups of all the directors.

Pictures of the main buildings and odd scenes.

The papers will be wrapped and sent prepaid to any address for 5 cents.

Another Five Cents

Will get The Constitution of September 19th, containing the full proceedings of the opening exercises of the Cotton States and International exposition.

The Chickamauga Celebration.

This entire week is practically occupied in and around Chattanooga in celebrating the thirty-second anniversary of the battle of Chickamauga.

Our news columns contain from day to day a stirring narrative of the scenes and incidents accompanying the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military park, and our readers cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that the celebration is in every way worthy of the occasion.

This magnificent national park is already one of the most attractive places in the country. Congress has expended $745,000 on it, and the states have expended several hundred thousand more. Ohio alone appropriated $95,000 for fifty-five monuments, and Illinois appropriated $65,000. This great battlefield now presents a picturesque and imposing appearance. Its main portion is the field of Chickamauga, southeast of Chattanooga, on the other side of Missionary Ridge in Georgia. This contains about 6,000 acres, beautifully forested. Then there are included in the park the crest road running eight miles along the summit of Missionary Ridge, another road running over the north point of Lookout mountain, besides tracts at Orchard Knob, Tunnel Hill, the De Long place and Bragg's headquarters. These battlefields and even Chattanooga itself are dotted with monuments and tablets. Forty-two miles of splendid roads run through the park, whose dedication exercises began yesterday and will be finished today.

The blue and the gray have good reason for their reunion on this occasion, for if Chickamauga was a confederate victory, Missionary Ridge was a union triumph. The deadly fighting at Chickamauga, the spectacular struggle on Lookout and the storming of the Ridge made a series of tremendous battles which will never be forgotten. As The Chicago Times-Herald well says: "Victory will never relate a more thrilling story or recount a more desperate battle than that which took place on the 19th and 20th of September, 1863, on the hill tops and mountain sides that overlook the stream of Chickamauga!"

It is gratifying to see so many gallant officers and brave soldiers of both armies present, and it is pleasant to witness the fraternal demonstrations of their patriotic spirit. It is only thirty two years since these battles were fought, but the survivors who faced one another there are now shaking hands on the same spot and vowing eternal friendship. This is as it should be. A noble, brave and high-minded nation cannot afford to cherish and perpetuate the passions of a fierce struggle in which both sides were right from their point of view.

Chattanooga this week has proved that she is one of the coming great cities of the south. She is handling her vast crowds of visitors satisfactorily and the Grand Army and other union and confederate veterans, and the scores of governors, senators, congressmen, cabinet officials and other distinguished persons who are present are delighted with their reception and with the entire programme. The press and people of Chattanooga have shown that they are equal to the demands of this great national celebration, and their public spirit, enterprise and liberal methods will be the toast of both north and south. Atlanta is proud to claim Chattanooga as her twin sister and congratulates her upon her achievements.

A Notable Address.

The vast audience at Exposition park on opening day expected sensible, eloquent and brilliant speeches and they were not disappointed.

But it is no disparagement to the others to say that, all things considered, Booker T. Washington's speech was the hit of the day. This sensible and progressive negro educator spoke briefly but to the point. He did not waste words. He went to the very marrow of his subject. After showing that it is to our interest to trust the loyal and thrifty blacks among us he said:

In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress.

Again, when he was demonstrating the folly of social equality and the importance of industrial education and progress, he said:

The opportunity to earn a dollar in a factory just now is worth infinitely more than the opportunity to spend a dollar in an opera house. * * * No race can prosper until it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem. It is at the bottom of life we must begin and not at the top. Nor should we permit our grievances to overshadow our opportunities.

In all respects it was the most remarkable address ever delivered by a colored man in America, for it was the first time that one of that race ever took so prominent a part in any great nation or international affair not of a political character. The speech stamps Booker T. Washington as a wise counselor and a safe leader.

It was a very dignified and eloquent oration, and if it could reach the hearts and touch the minds of the colored people, it would undoubtedly accomplish great good.

And yet, it was an address leveled at the whites. It will reach these and will go far toward narrowing, if not solving, the great problem known as the negro question. There never was any problem in this question until certain northern politicians insisted that the property and intelligence of the south should be placed in charge of those who had neither property nor intelligence. This was a little too much of a good thing, and out of it has grown what is called the negro problem. Professor Washington solves it in a few terse words, and what he says ought to illuminate the minds of those northern philanthropists who imagine that the political advancement of the negro means his social advancement.

The negro can only be advanced as he deserves to be advanced. While he may have temporary success as a politician in an abnormal period, he must surely find his proper level, and his proper level is that which he has won, and must win, by the work of his hands and brain.

This is the test after all, and Professor Washington is wise to recognize it. This is the solution of the negro problem. The colored man must be judged as the white race judges itself—by what he accomplishes. If he falls behind, well and good. If he advances, so much the better. But that is the test.

A Pessimistic Professor.

At the recent meeting of the British Association in London Professor Petrie, the eminent anthropologist and Egyptologist, made a speech which is certain to be severely criticised and condemned.

The professor protested against all attempts to spread civilization through the inferior races of the world. He even objected to teaching them such elementary branches of education as reading and writing, and insisted that the civilization of any race is a system that cannot be changed at will.

According to Professor Petrie, we may despotically force a senseless imitation of our own ways upon another people, but we shall only destroy their life without implanting any vitality in its place. No change is legitimate or beneficial to a people unless it comes from conviction and the natural growth of mind, and if the imposition of a foreign system is injurious, it is still worse to force such a system as ours—a complex, unnatural and artificial system developed in a cold climate by the hardest, most calculating and least sympathetic of all the peoples of the world. The result is death. We make a death house and call it civilization. Scarcely a single race can bear the burden, and then we talk about the mysterious decay of the savage races when the whites go among them.

Professor Petrie pointed to the Europeanized Egyptian as an illustration of his theory, and described him as the mere plotting paper of civilization, absorbing what is superficial and undesirable. He said that the forcing of an education upon the Egyptians has made them half-witted, silly, or incapable of taking care of themselves. Their intellect and health are undermined by our system. In conclusion he said:

The general impression in England is that reading, writing and arithmetic are elements of education. They might be so to us, but they assuredly are not so to other races. The exquisite art and noble architecture of Mycenae, the undying song of Homer, the extensive trade of the bronze age, all belonged to people who never read or wrote. Some of my best friends in Egypt are happily ignorant of such accomplishments, and assuredly I never encourage them to any such useless waste of their brains. The great essentials of valuable character, moderation, justice, sympathy, politeness and consideration, quick observation, shrewdness, a keen sense of the uses and properties of things, all these are qualities on which I value my Egyptian friends, and such qualities are what should be evolved by any education worth the name. No brain, however humble, will be worse for such education, which is hourly in use, while in the practical life of a simple community the accomplishments of reading and writings are not needed, perhaps, for a week or a month at a time.

The keenest interest is taken by some races, probably by all, in geography, modes of government, social systems, and in most countries the elements of hygiene and improvements in dwellings and in the arts of life may be taught with the best results. There is, therefore, a wide field for the education of even the lowest race without throwing a great strain on their mental powers.

This remarkable address has excited great indignation throughout England, and it will be the topic of discussion for sometime to come. The charitable inference is that the professor is a pessimist who has little faith in man, and does not feel inclined to help those who cannot help themselves. The acceptance of his views would leave savage lands in darkness for ages to come.

The Place Beautiful.

Mr. Charles Collier, the president of the Cotton States and International exposition, in a letter to The New York World, makes the point that the exposition is not altogether materialistic, but that it has been planned to appeal to those who are fond of the picturesque. This is singularly true. There has never been in the history of expositions a more positive appeal to those who have an eye for the beautiful.

From whatever point of the landscape the eye of the visitor takes in the exposition, the result is artistic. There has been such a happy disposition of effects and there is such a harmonious grouping of buildings that a most beautiful picture presents itself to the eye. We had something to say about this the other day, and we repeat it now so as to call attention to the exquisite effects of light and shade and the employment of the wonderful terrace perspective that has been rendered possible.

To a person of taste, it is possible to get a world of satisfaction out of the exposition without ever entering a building. Nothing that has ever been planned so nearly approaches the ideal of an artist.

Spoiling for a Fight.

Some weeks ago The Guthrie, Okla., Capitol contained the following unique advertisement:

WANTED—500 men to hunt geese on the gulf of Mexico; must be able-bodied and furnish Colt's revolver and Winchester rifle, both caliber 44; none but men of nerve need apply.

Colonel Robert McReynolds was the advertiser, and his talk about hunting geese with rifles and revolvers at this season of the year so impressed the authorities at Washington that they telegraphed the United States marshal to watch the colonel very closely.

It was soon understood that the geese hunters were wanted for the Cuban cause, and several squads were secretly sent to the eastern coast of the island. The marshal notified the colonel that he would have to quit business or be arrested for violating the neutrality laws, but the veteran replied that there was no law that would reach him and that he had as much right to hunt geese on the gulf as Grover Cleveland had to hunt duck on Buzzard's Bay.

The marshal has done nothing further, and the tough characters in Oklahoma are gradually disappearing. McReynolds is sending them to the gulf as rapidly as he can, and they are turning up in Cuba.

Uncle Sam may not like it, but the people of Oklahoma are delighted to have a chance to aid Cuba and at the same time get rid of their surplus fighters.

As It Is.

There was some complaint yesterday from visitors that the exposition was not in a complete state. Carpenters were driving nails and a good deal of work was going on.

This was not the fault of those who have the exposition in charge, but is the inevitable result of a growth and an expansion of the great show that even the directors were not prepared for. Under the eyes of those who have had charge of it, it has grown to amazing proportions. State after state and country after country have fallen into line with the programme of the exposition, and some of these were so remote that it has not been possible to get their exhibits in shape to answer to the opening guns.

But these complaints are invidious and countrified—to use a homely expression that means a great deal. There is not an exhibit on the grounds so incomplete as to afford a basis for criticism from any intelligent person. All that can be said is that the opening day caught a great many exhibitors in the act of putting their displays in shape.

It was so at Paris, it was so at the Centennial, it was so at Chicago, and it will be so as long as the enterprise and ingenuity of man plans and arranges such immense exhibitions. What man can do, man will do; but it is not in the power of man to make these affairs complete at a certain hour of the day.

As a matter of fact, the great show is complete. It is not made up of a conglomeration of curiosities, but comprises a judicious selection from all that is unique in the history of states and nations. All that was worth seeing at the Chicago fair is to be seen here, and in a light that makes it doubly attractive. The great exhibitions of the world have been sifted to provide attractions for the Atlanta exposition, and there is nothing here that is trivial or commonplace.

That, in itself, is a great result, and that is what has been accomplished at this exposition—the greatest that the south has ever seen; the greatest the country has ever seen, save one.

Little Matters of Detail.

The committee on ceremonies will have its hands full during the one hundred days of our exposition.

There will be many special days, when it will be necessary to formally invite distinguished guests, and this matter must always be properly attended to or there will be great dissatisfaction. Especially is this true of our Spanish-American and other foreign visitors who are taking such an active interest in our big show. We must remember that we are dealing with a courteous, punctilious and conventional people who are not accustomed to brusque business ways. It will not do to forget our duties and then expect a hurried apology to atone for our negligence.

Carelessness about little details is sometimes a serious blunder. Life is made up of details and they must not be neglected. We know that the exposition committee desires to meet all the requirements of the occasion, and that it would seriously regret any sin of omission on its part, but what we want to see is no omission, no carelessness, no forgetfulness. Atlanta must be up to date in everything connected with the entertainment of her foreign visitors.

Two Great Papers.

The Constitution of Sunday, September 15th, contains the history of the origin, development and culmination of the Cotton States and International exposition, forty-eight pages.

This issue contains elegant pictures of all the officers of the exposition, the orator and the chiefs of departments. 5 cents per copy, post paid.

II.

The Constitution of Thursday, September 19th, tells about the opening exercises of the exposition, the great parade, the full text of the speeches of President Collier, Judge Emory Speer, Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Professor Booker Washington, the inimitable ode written by Frank L. Stanton, the pressing of the button by President Cleveland, etc.

This issue is magnificently illustrated, exhibiting some of the best work of Mr. Ernest Wilkinson, the rising artist of the south. Sent postpaid for five cents.

III.

No American, loving the development of the moral and material interests of his country, can afford to be without these two papers, which give such a complete history of the handshaking between the peoples of the union. The number printed is limited and those wanting copies should order them at once.

The Washington Post makes bold to rebuke The Springfield Republican. But we can assure The Post that The Republican is not edited on the lines of The Baltimore Sun. Thank heaven there is only one Baltimore Sun in the country!

The nose and chin of the Morton boom are about to meet. It is to be called "the political witch's head."

Some people seem to be surprised at the plain speech of Ben Tillman. But that is Tillman's mission. He tells old truths in such a loud tone that they seem to be new.

While Henry Watterson is going to Europe Wat Hardin is going to be governor. To both we wish a pleasant journey.

Mr. Foraker's mouth seems to be about to re-enter politics.

The Ohio republicans are having a hard time in writing cards to the newspapers denying that they are assassinating their neighbors.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

There are some interesting facts in the statement of the trade relations between the United States and Japan during the last ten years. It appears that Japan sold to us more than to all European countries combined, but that she did not purchase one-fourth as much from us as from those countries. This seems to show that there is something lacking in our facilities for reaching Japanese markets, and that steps should be taken for getting more of our products into that prosperous and progressive part of the world.

Henry M. Stanley is confident that the British government will push forward with the construction of the Uganda railway between Mombasa, on the Indian ocean, and the headwaters of the Nile, a distance of fifty miles. The surveys have been completed and the estimated cost of the road is $8,775,000. It is said that England will build the line with engineers and laborers from India, without the intervention of contractors. This project is an example of the rapid sweep of modern progress which must seem magical to an explorer like Stanley, who, but a few years ago, was feeling his way through Darkest Africa.

Thousands of visitors to the exposition will be glad to purchase and carry home with them one of the prettiest books ever published in Atlanta. With its green and gold binding and title this handsome volume of 150 pages presents a most attractive appearance. It is entitled "Thought Blossoms from the South." A collection of poems, essays, stories, etc., by southern writers, with an introduction by Hon. John Temple Graves. Compiled by Louise Threete Hodges, assisted by Gertrude Eloise Bealer. A souvenir of the Cotton States and International exposition." The contents are the following: "Introductory," John Temple Graves; "Going to the Fair," Frank L. Stanton; "Atlanta's Baptism of Fire," Wallace Putnam Reed; "Madcap and Demon," W. H. Hayne; "Friendship Between Men and Women," Mary E. Bryan; "When Josiah Plays the Fiddle," Julia T. Rierdan; "A Melodious Mimic," Joel Chandler Harris; "The Pathos of Our Destiny," Mel R. Colquitt; "My Josephine," Robert Loveman; "Genius," Charles W. Hubner; "In Southern Homes," Emma Moffett Tyng; "My Mother's Old Steel Thimble," L. P. Hills; "The Practical and Poetic," Logan E. Bleckley; "Christmas Day in Southern Georgia," Gertrude Eloise Bealer; "Durante Vita," Lollie Belle Wylie; "Jacob Ludd's Change of Heart," Will N. Harben; "Fruition," Ethel Hillyer Harris; "Madonna," Myrta Lockett Avary; "Life's Comrades," Leonora Beck; "Have You Been True Americans?" Henry Clay Fairman; "Voices of the Shoals," Minnie Quinn; "The Dawning Century," H. J. Stockard; "Shadows," Louise Threete Hodges; "To Lillie of Atlanta," Will S. Hayes; "The Belle of the Season," Ella M. Powell; "Dolorosa," Bertrice Stirges; "A Little Boy," Orelia Key Bell; "Aunt Angeline's Triumph," Will Allen Dromgoole; "Sleep," Thomas Nelson Page; "Under the Roses," Harry S. Edwards; "Practical Words to Southern Writers," T. C. DeLeon; "Boyhood's Dream Island," L. L. Knight; "The Child of Tallulah," Annie H. Smith.

WHAT THEY THINK OF IT.

Words of Praise for the Exposition and for Atlanta from the Press.

The New York papers all pay editorial tribute to the exposition as a great southern enterprise and to Atlanta for what she has accomplished in building the enterprise to success.

The Herald declares that the south's progress since the war has been the marvel of the age, and sees in the exposition a succinct representation of that progress.

The World says the exposition will be a great factor in the development of this section.

"The country is proud of Atlanta," says The Morning Journal. "The exposition is the condensed epitome of the new south's phenomenal growth."

The Tribune draws an interesting parallel between the exercises at Chickamauga and those here—the one looking backward, the other looking forward. A hearty "godspeed" to the enterprise follows a reference to the events which led to the wiping out of the old Atlanta and the building of the new.

The press treats of the occasion in very much the same line.

The New York Papers.

The Herald: "The entire nation must wish all success to the southern exposition, opened at Atlanta yesterday. It is an event in the history of the south intended to show at once the progress the southern people have made since the war and the future achievement of which they are capable. The progress has been the marvel of the age. It has developed a new south, advanced in trade, industry, wealth, business enterprise and general prosperity to a degree undreamed of a quarter of a century ago; a south rich in natural resources, full of promise for the future.

"It is to be regretted that New York merchants and manufacturers are not more largely represented in this exposition, since a more liberal representation would be to their interest, as well as that of the southern people, by promoting the trade relations between the two. But while New York exhibitors are not as numerous as they should be, there will probably be no lack of New York visitors."

The World: "The opening of the Atlanta exposition ought not to be allowed to pass without recalling the fact that the enterprise as conceived at a time when the country was in the midst of the depression of 1893-94. Instead of waiting for 'times to get better,' the people of Georgia determined to do something to make them better. The Atlanta exposition was the result, and will undoubtedly do a great deal in many ways to promote the development of the entire southeast. That section, so closely connected with New York by natural trade affiliations, is working out for itself a future to which it can afford to look with confidence, and, indeed, it has no reason to be ashamed of its present. Its growth in manufacturing and mining has been surprising, and its farmers are by no means so impoverished as are those of the extreme west. If throughout the whole section there are fewer great fortunes than half a century ago, it is undoubtedly true that the general wealth is much greater, that is, is better distributed and that the true average per capita has greatly increased. New Yorkers who visit Atlanta will see there that the people of the southeast have no reason to be ashamed of their work during the last quarter of a century. They have done so well already that they have learned to do better still in the future."

The Morning Journal: "The attention of the nation is fixed upon the south this week. The formal opening of the Cotton States and International exposition at Atlanta and the dedication of the national military park on Chickamauga's field, near Chattanooga, are not merely imposing ceremonies; they are highly significant ones. They typify the present condition of the rich southern country, with its incomparable and but partly developed resources better than anything else could do. The ceremony at Chickamauga today, with its commingling of northern and southern celebrities and heroes, is a new and final pledge by the south of her complete reconciliation. The hundreds of monuments erected by the various northern and southern states in the national park show that the war has now passed into the historic phase. No bitterness because of it will henceforth thwart the nation's developments. The Atlanta exposition, which opened yesterday, is the complete expression of the new south's phenomenal growth; the epitome of the accomplishments of white and black men in the fertile lands since the epoch of war and ruin. The country is proud of Atlanta. Proud of the great democratic Georgia and her material achievements, and the many visiting northerners who go from the old battlefields, where fratricidal strife left its sad memorial, to the new battlefield of industry, where peace and harmony are the rule, will gain a deeper comprehension than they possessed before of what is meant by the 'new south.'"

The Tribune: "Yesterday belongs to Chattanooga and Atlanta. Upon those two cities, typical cities of the south, the sympathetic attention of the nation was largely centered. Both were thronged with visitors from all parts of the union. In both a conspicuous, indeed, the salient feature of each gathering was the fraternal commingling of the very men, or their representatives, whose hostile meetings there first made the places famous. In the one there was the looking backward to the deeds of long ago, and a reverent dedication of historical memorials. In the other there was a looking forward, and a proud exultation in the achievements of the present and the prospects of the future. Together the two cities and the two celebrations present in epitome the history of a great people for a full generation. It was especially appropriate that these two celebrations occurred on the same day, and divided between them the interest of the nation. Different as they were in character, the connection between them is very close. Thirty-two years ago Chattanooga and its environs were made famous by some of the most stubbornly contested battles in the world's history. A little later a great general set out hence on a march such as the annals of war seldom recorded. From the slopes of Lookout mountain to the sands of the Atlantic shore he ploughed a broad, red furrow. The ploughs struck Atlanta, the old Atlanta and destroyed it, and there were desolation and loud lamenting through all the empire state of the south. But from the seeds thus planted has sprung the genius of the new and incomparably better Atlanta and of the whole new south. Men can now see clearly, whether they wore the blue or the gray, that Thomas's immortal stand at Chickamauga was the stand of right and civilization and that Sherman's wondrous march, in spite of all the wrath, and ruin that it brought, was on the whole the march of human progress. These rude shocks tumbled down the old order and made place for the new. The price paid was a heavy one, but the results attained are inestimable.

"Today when men think of American freedom they can do no better than to think of Booker T. Washington's oration at Atlanta. When they think of American unity they may well think of an electric spark from Massachusetts opening a world's fair in the capital of Georgia. Words of congratulation and praise for the great exhibition which was opened yesterday come readily to tongue and pen. They are not empty words, the hollow formalities of courteous ceremony. They express the genuine feeling of the whole nation, which is participating in the fair and contributing to it; but is glad to give to the south, still more to Georgia, the chief credit for its great success, even as theirs have been the chief thought and labor in creating it.

"It is thus that we express and we believe, express truly, the spirit of New York, and of all the north in bidding this latest great enterprise of the new south a heartfelt hail, and good speed.

The Press: "Most of the congratulations which will be received by and are justly due to the city of Atlanta this week will be keyed upon an acknowledgement of her enterprise and pluck in recovering from the effects of the war. But will there be one mortal brave enough and wise enough to say that the seeds of this great exhibition were sown by the bursting of the shells which Sherman showered upon the city? Under the system which fell before his advance the cotton states would have had nothing but cotton to place in their exhibition in thirty-one years or thirty-one centuries. Every Georgian—the Georgians are the New Yorkers of the south—will admit the truth of this. How many will go on to the logical sequence and crown 'the northern vandal' as the real founder of the Atlanta exhibiton?"

An Alabama Tribute.

The Mobile News: "The greatest lesson—the most lasting exposition—that Atlanta inaugurated is the true and eloquent oration that 10,000 speechless tongues will make—that as many iron and timbered arms will punctuate with busy gesture—the eulogy of southern energy and strength. No other city in the south, perhaps no city in the broad bounds of the union, could have completed the work that Atlanta has done and perfected it in face of such difficulties. Just succeeding the greatest exposition the world had seen; in the face of the hardest and most gloomy financial outlook for two decades; with her home improvements demanding great and constant outlay—Atlanta stepped before the whole business and commercial world and bade it be her guest at a new and startling feast of progress. All honor to Atlanta, the sturdy, brave example of American pluck, energy, skill and generosity; the proof that the south at last has forced her way to that head of the procession of progress, whence canny east and plutocratic north and energetic west can push her aside no more. She has set the seal upon a new and common bond of parity and mutual help, and thence none could raze it—if the madman would. Honor to you, brave sister!"

Georgia's Gratitude.

The Augusta Chronicle: "Amid the booming of cannon, the screams of steam whistles, the clanging of bells, the strains of martial music, the inspiration of eloquence and the glad acclaim of a joyous and triumphant people, the Cotton States and International exposition was touched into being yesterday by the finger of the chief magistrate of this republic. It was an epochal day for Atlanta, for Georgia and the south. It was the gateway to a future which shall surpass all achievements of the years that are gone. It is at once a triumphant shout over what has been accomplished, and a joyous promise of a brighter future. It presents the evidence of progress that has been made, and invits co-operation in a greater progress that is yet to come."

The Macon Telegraph: "This exposition is not purely an Atlanta enterprise or a thing in which Atlanta alone should feel an honest pride. It is true, however, that its success is due almost entirely to Atlanta enterprise and Atlanta money, Atlanta energy and Atlanta brain. For all this Atlanta should be given full credit and for more. Along with the news of the planning for the great show the attention of the homeseeker and industrial promoter turned toward the south. A section that had the nerve to undertake such an enterprise in the midst of the longest period of financial depression ever known to this country, attracted their attention. A section that could so far withstand the shock of panic as to plan and execute such a scheme called for their heartiest approbation. The result is that today the south is attracting more attention from outsiders than any section of the country.

"That the exposition is a success is cause to make the bosom of every true Atlanta citizen swell with pride. It is the pride of every southerner as well, for sentiment and interest alike compel his admiration. All of us have reason to rejoice and no occasion for jealousy of Atlanta's well-won glory. What we should do now is to make the big show a success. Let us all go and let our children go. A day spent in looking over such a collection of exhibits will be worth weeks in the school room. Let the work of the great fair be to teach southerners the greatness of their country."

Athens Banner: "This mammoth enterprise is a credit not only to Atlanta but to the entire south, and will serve as a medium of advertising to the world the great resources of the richest section of the globe. The south abounds in untold wealth that needs only the touch of capital to bring it into use. We hail the Cotton States and International exposition as the keynote to the situation—as the lever with which the idle capital of the world may be moved."

The Rome Tribune: "The exposition is destined to be of incalculable benefit to the state and to the south. It is in the nature of a normal commercial school on a stupendous scale. It will do more to disseminate a correct idea of our wonderful resources and rapid development than everything else that has ever been done in that direction. The good that will be done through its agency is simply incalculable and it will prove the opening wedge of the splendid future development of the state. The eyes of the world are on the south already, and now they will be able to come and see for themselves what we have not been vain-glorious in our praises of our own sunny southland. It is a grand and glorious opportunity and our people should make the most of it. The consequences of this exposition will be felt in the south for the next quarter of a century."

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: "In this first and inspiring hour of the triumph of Atlanta in this great undertaking, in its victory over the difficulties that seemed insurmountable, the congratulations of the whole state should be extended to those who have not only made it possible, but give promise that in excellence it will rank with the greatest expositions of the day. Now that the exposition is under way it is not too much to ask and expect that the people of Georgia give it the most liberal support. It will furnish a wide and attractive school of instruction, of education and of information to all the people, old and young, and it is a rare opportunity that should not be neglected. Every Georgian is now interested in its complete success, and should contribute to it, at least to the extent of attendance."

Macon Evening News: "This day marks an important epoch in the history of the south—that section of this great republic so designated now merely to distinguish it from the north, east and west for the purpose of identification. The magnificent achievements of three decades of peace and contentment are summed up in one grand enterprise, the birth of which takes place today in the most wondrous of all southern cities—Atlanta. The lesson which the occasion teaches is one of pluck in the face of disaster, of perseverance in defeat, of untiring energy, self-reliance and faith in our own future. Of brotherly love, good will to our neighbors and a broad-minded patriotism, on which rests the foundation stone of the American republic. The world looks on and applauds the magnificent achievement and the people who made it possible."

A Superb Edition.

From The Americus Times-Recorder.

Sunday's Atlanta oCnstitution was indeed a book, interesting throughout. The magnificent issue demonstrates that the south has taken a foremost rank in journalism, for there has never been issued from any newspaper office a more superb metropolitan paper than The Constitution's exposition number. The Constitution has made Atlanta what she is today, and when the mighty gates of the Cotton States and International exposition swing open next Wednesday and the news of the great event is cabled from shore to shore and the world queries who and what made this wonderful enterprise a possibility, any honest and unprejudiced man or woman in Georgia will not hesitate to answer, the push, energy and unselfish devotion of The Atlanta Constitution, the greatest southern journal of the day, which has done more to build up Georgia than all other agencies combined.

HOLD YOUR WATCH,

For the Pickpockets Are Coming in Droves, Says Chief Wright.

Captain J. M. Wright desires to warn the exposition visitors of the army of pickpockets in the city. He says that the snatch thieves art here in large numbers, and their crooked work will begin when the visitors begin to come in crowds.

The pickpockets do their work only in the thickly crowded streets and houses, and the officers are in most cases unable to cope with them in such instances. Captain Wright says that the crooks will work in parties of two or three, and will adopt all manner of means to divert the attention of the sightseers while their valuables are being pocketed by the crooks.

"The exposition visitors should leave their valuables at home," said Captain Wright last night. "The snatch thieves and crooks are here in large numbers and unless the people are careful a great amount of valuables will be stolen when the crowds begin to come. The pickpockets will try to attract the attention of the visitors by giving a false alarm of some kind. They will yell out 'fire,' 'woman fainted' and such exclamations calculated to distract the people, and in the midst of the excitement the people will be relieved of their valuables.

"The detectives will be stationed about among the big crowds, but it will be impossible to prevent some crooked work. If the people will keep cool and quiet in the places where crowding is necessary and will watch their jewelry and pockets the crooks will be hampered in their work. The visitors should leave their jewelry and watches at home or some safe place when they go to the exposition grounds."

ETCHED AND SKETCHED.

A gentleman quiet of appearance, reddish in complexion and English in dress and features walked to the counter of the Hotel Aragon, wrote "R. A. Doxey, Manchester, England," in a very firm, legible chirography and asked for his mail.

At a first glance he did not appear the capitalist that he is. There was not about him the look of over-fed stoutness that such an individual—in America—is supposed to use as a special trademark for overwhelming, capitalistic prosperity. However, Mr. Doxey is a member of the famous firm of Brooks & Doxey, established in 1854, makers of machinery for cotton, wool, worsted and such.

A few figures concerning this company will best place one where its immenseness may be properly considered. The plant in its various features now covers nineteen acres. The weekly output is 10,000 spindles. There are 2,000 people employed, and the weekly pay roll is but $12,000. Primarily, Mr. Doxey came to America with a friend who is locating in the east preparatory to manufacturing cotton goods, and for which mill Brooks & Doxey are to furnish the complete outfit.

Speaking of this, Mr. Doxey said:

"Had I first come south, I would have advised my friends to locate here. Your advantages are superb, and the south is the proper place for a cotton manufactory. I regret that I was not in a position to advise him differently before all his arrangements were made.

"Our firm has not made any great bid for American trade, but we are now placing ourselves in contact with manufacturers in order that we may have an opportunity to know what they desire and furnish it if we can. I notice in the speech of Judge Emory Speer that he says that there is at present 2,500,000 spindles, I believe, in the south. In England and other European countries and in Asia there are more than 50,000,000 spindles.

"I am just into the city, and this is my first stop here. I cannot say just yet how I am impressed. I have heard much of the Atlanta exposition and of your city, and had my firm been solicited, we should probably have exhibited. Other English manufacturers would have done the same, I feel sure."

Mr. Doxey left England on July 24th, and will return next month. From here he will go to New Orleans, where he will remain several days.

The Washington Artillery of New Orleans have had a lot of hard luck, though such a jolly set of fellows certainly deserve only the best of everything. On the trip to Atlanta, near Mobile, Lieutenant Underhill happened to a sad accident. He fell from the train and was injured in such a fashion that it became necessary to amputate his hand.

Yesterday morning Drum Major Berendsohn attempted to board a car at the Marietta end of Broad street bridge and was badly hurt. He stepped aboard the car just before it reached the bridge, but before he could clamber inside, the car rolled up on the right hand side of the bridge between the sidewalk and the iron railing, which is dangerously close. He was caught and thrown from the car. When he was picked up it was found that three ribs were fractured and that he was badly bruised. He was taken to the Grady hospital and afterwards removed. He was driven to the headquarters of the company on Peachtree street and was given a genuine ovation.

Hereafter it is very likely that there will be a roll call of the company both in the morning and at night.

General Manager J. H. Winder, of the Seaboard, is in the city meeting the many friends who have sincerely missed him since his transfer to Portsmouth. He is still the same good-natured, handsome railroad official and still an enthusiastic champion of Atlanta.

"In order to really appreciate Atlanta," said Mr. Winder, "you must live here for sometime and then have to move away. Atlanta is a great city and is full of hustling people. The exposition, while not quite ready for full dress inspection, is a handsome affair. The visitors are going to pile in in a few weeks and the Seaboard will haul its share.

"I was in Atlanta nine years ago," said Major George Kausle, of the staff of Louisiana's governor, "but it was a different city from the Atlanta of today. Of course, the people then, as now, were enterprising, but the city had not attained its present growth. I am thoroughly pleased with the exposition grounds and buildings, but regret that the exhibits are not all installed. As a matter of fact, however, no large fair is ever ready just at the word. The buildings are beautifully placed about the grounds."

Mr. J. William Ports, representing the Heinz Pickle Company, which has a splendid exhibit at the exposition grounds, was the guest of Mr. J. E. Maddox, whose firm is the southern representative of Heinz. Mr. Ports is well-pleased with Atlanta and is pleased with the exposition. The exhibit of his company is in fine shape. Mr. Ports will remain in Atlanta during the entire exposition time.

Mr. G. S. Robinson is registered at the Aragon as from Pueblo, Col. He made the long trip for the purpose of visiting the exposition. His brother, Mr. Robinson, of Nashville, is here also.

Hon. Fleming duBignon, of Savannah, is registered at the Kimball house. He spent a portion of yesterday at the exposition grounds.

Ex-Governor H. D. McDaniel is at the Kimball.

Colonel C. H. Hudson, of the Southern, is stopping at the Kimball.

Mr. J. R. Cox is at the Kimball. He is one of the best commercial men traveling out of New York. He was born and raised in Georgia and is accordingly one of the most successful drummers in selling to Georgia trade. He says that the exposition is talked of everywhere.

Colonel Thomas Hutcheson, of Canton, who represents Cherokee county, is at the Kimball.

Mr. Charles R. Crisp, son of the speaker, registered at the Kimball yesterday.

Judge A. C. Pate, of Hawkinsville, is at the Kimball.

Congressman F. C. Tate is in the city.

Mr. John Cain, of Athens, is at the Markham.

NEW MOVE IN THE CASE.

Developments in Courthouse Circles Yesterday Were Limited.

Yesterday the officers and clerks at the courthouse took a day off in order to participate in the celebration of the opening of the exposition. In consequence everything was dull in a news way in these circles.

Judge Clark came down in the early forenoon and made an order.

In the matter of the judgment of the ordinary of Fulton county, removing John B. Walker from the executorship of John G. Reynolds and which has been appealed to the supreme court by Mr. Walker, Judge Clark, judge of the superior court of the Stone Mountain circuit, at chambers made the following order: That the motion to rescind the order of restraint heretofore granted by Judge Clark held for hearing and consideration be denied upon the ground that the judgment of the ordinary was the removal of W. W. Walker, from which there has been appeal, and that the restraining order as made should be and is continued until the final judgment on the same appeal. Jurisdiction at first was taken by this court because of the disqualification of the judge of the Atlanta circuit court, which yet exists.

[GI]VES IT HIS VETO

[M]ayor King Refuses His Sanction to the Howell Ordinance.

[MI]DNIGHT CLOSING FAILS

[H]e Gives His Reasons for Disapproving the Proposed Law.

[CO]LONEL HOWELL INTERVIEWED ON THE VETO

Thinks the Mayor Is Not Consistent in his Course—Both Sides of the Question Presented.

Mayor King has vetoed the Howell ordinance authorizing the accumulation of money in the city treasury from the saloon men to be used in the payment of police for the exposition period.

This defeats the movement to keep the saloons open until midnight.

The veto was written by the mayor shortly after his lunch hour, and was filed with the clerk of the general council at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

On the back of the official wrapper in which the ordinance is cased the pen of the mayor traced the words of the veto, and those words give his reasons for turning the paper down and sending it back to the council without his approval. The words are not few in number, neither are they at all uncertain in the idea they convey.

Choice and select, but positive, are the words the mayor used when he declined to approve the paper. So positive and certain are they that no one who reads what he has written will for a minute accuse Atlanta's chief executive of playing hide-and-seek with those who want to know how he stands on the question.

With nothing in the shape of a preface, the mayor dips right into the question he has in hand and gets rid of it as soon as he possibly can. Just as many flourishes and extra touches of penmanship as a typewriter can muster the mayor uses in placing his reasons in black and white, and when he has completed the paper it reads this way:

"Atlanta, Ga., September 19, 1895.—To the Honorable General Council.—Gentlemen: I return without my approval, the attached ordinance by Alderman Howell, for the extension of hours from 10 o'clock to 12 o'clock p. m., for such saloons, within the fire limits, as pay $65 each per month and providing that it shall become operative if a sufficient number of said saloons pay the amount required to raise the necessary sum to put on fifty extra policemen during the exposition.

"Notwithstanding the high esteem which I have for the members of the council favoring this measure, I am constrained to an opposite conclusion by the fact that, in my opinion, the determination of the hours for keeping the saloons open is a question that concerns the proper regulation of the liquor traffic, and the same is not a question of revenue. I do not think it desirable that such saloons as wish to keep open later than 10 o'clock p. m., the hour now prescribed by law, shall be required to pay $65 per month for said privilege, and that the money thus raised be used in adding to the police force of the city. Neither is it necessary thus to obtain the extra policemen needed, for the finance committee has recommended, and the council adopted, a resolution in answer to the petition of the board of police commissioners appropriating $6,000 additional for such extra policemen. It is true that the aldermanic board has non-concurred in this action of council, but, in my opinion, it is wiser for them to recede from this position and make such appropriation than to pass the ordinance under consideration. The general council having recently refused to extend the hours for saloons to keep open, in order to carry out what was believed to be the agreement of force between our people on the subject, I do not think it should now be permitted under the terms of this ordinance.

"It is not improper, though perhaps useless, to add that I favor increasing the police force during the exposition. The extra appropriation already made by council for additional policemen and the use of the part of the money coming from the $15,000 note given the exposition company are both in harmony with my former recommendations and action. I will also hereafter cooperate in every way deemed wise, to increase the force at this time. Respectfully,

"PORTER KING, Mayor."

The paper appears full and complete enough to satisfy almost any one as to the reasons the may had for writing it, but there are many who will not be pleased with the reasons he presents, neither will they be pleased with the reasons he gives in the way of a talk to a few of his most intimate friends, which was circulated during the afternoon and went the rounds. The talk was not in the way of an interview, and it may be said that the mayor would not allow an interview, but when the statements were laid before him he would not deny that he had made use of them in conversing with some friends.

"The truth of the matter is," said Mayor King, "that it is a mighty poor way to get money to police the city—I mean to make the saloon men pay for the two hours the ordinance seeks to give them provided they will contribute the money to hire more policemen for the city during the period of the exposition.

The Mayor's Reason.

"The people of Atlanta do not want the saloons to remain open after 10 o'clock, and that has been shown most conclusively. It is not only the people of Atlanta who are opposed to those two extra hours, but people not only in Georgia, but outside of the state are opposed to it. Why you would be surprised to know of the number of letters I have had from parties who are not residents of Atlanta urging me to veto the ordinance. Of course, I only read these letters and filed them away. They had nothing to do with the result I have reached, for the people outside of Atlanta could not move me one way or another when I thought that movement would not be for the best interest of the city. I have given the matter the most careful and thorough consideration I am capable of giving anything, and I have arrived at the conclusion that it is better to find the money to police the city some other way than by exacting from the saloon men the extra heavy tax that would be required if the ordinance were adopted, and they were compelled to pay in the extra money."

"But the town needs and must have more policemen," one of Mayor King's friends suggested.

"That's true, and the need will be supplied," was the answer.

"How?" was asked.

The mayor pointed to his veto which showed that the board of aldermen had seen fit to nonconcur in a resolution authorizing the appropriation of the money asked for by the board of police commissioners, the nonconcurrence being based upon the idea that the money would have to be borrowed from the prospective income for the year 1896.

Money That Is Due the City.

"Then besides that," the mayor remarked, "there is the Western and Atlantic road that owes the city in the way of taxes. That amounts to something like $15,000, and when that money is paid in this year the debt made to secure the policemen for the rest of the year will be wiped out and the income of the city for the year of 1895 will not have been gone over for that purpose, as the taxes due the city by that road were not considered in the taxable income for the year. No, I think it better not to require the saloon men of the city to pay for policing the city, to say nothing about the fact that the people of the city do not want the saloons kept open after 10 o'clock, and that is the main object of the ordinance. I prefer to send it back with my veto than to allow it or to even let the ordinance become a law by my failure to act."

The Matter Fully Discussed.

The fact that the mayor vetoed the ordinance caused no littletalk throughout the city during the afternoon and night. There were many who upheld the mayor in what he had done, and there were some who did not approve of his action. Of those who did not approve of his action were the saloon men and those who want the saloons kept open until midnight on account of the exposition and the friends of Mr. Howell, the father of the ordinance. Of the opposition to the veto, the saloon men were less positive than any other element, and it may be said that there are some of them who were not a little pleased because the mayor sent the law back without his approval.

"You see," said one of the most popular proprietors in Atlanta, "if that ordinance had become a law it would have hit us all hard. We would have had to pay $65 a month for the two hours extra. Then we would have had to hire another bartender at about $60 or $75 a month. Add to those two amounts the extra gas or electric light bill, another servant and the other expenses and it is easy to see that the saloon men would not have had any the best of the trade."

Mr. Howell Complacent.

Mr. Howell, the father of the ordinance, is not smiling over the veto, but is not raising any objection to speak of. He realizes that the ordinance is dead now, and knows that the saloons will have to remain closed after 10 o'clock, as they have been doing for years, and that money for the extra police will have to be found somewhere else. He realizes that the ordinance cannot be put through the general council over the mayor's veto, as it was originally adopted with nearly a third of the vote against it and in an absence of two who would not vote for it.

"I am not pleased, it is true," said Mr. Howell, discussing the matter last night, "by any means, but still I can't kick. I recognize the right of the mayor to veto any paper he does not like just as I recognize my right to vote for or against any paper on the floor that may be presented."

Mr. Howell's Reasons.

"But the mayor shows a great inconsistency," said Mr. Howell, after a minute's pause, "in vetoing the paper. Any one who cares to look at Mayor King's inaugural address last January will find that he puts himself on record then as opposing the expenditure of a single dollar more than the income of the city would warrant. Then when the finance committee, with Mr. Inman as chairman, went to work to set aside the expenditure of the city's money for the year both Mr. Inman and Mayor King declared that they would not, under any conditions, spend one dollar more than the city took in. It was even suggested that the finance committee should put itself on record that way at one time. Then, in June, when the final annual apportionments were made, that same question came up and the same suggestion was made that the expenditures for the year should not exceed the income. I suggested that as it was the year of the exposition that unforeseen expenditures would come up and wanted that question waved. Mayor King stated emphatically that he would veto any paper that sought to put out one dollar more than the income of the city amounted to.

The Facts in the Case.

"Not long ago I presented an ordinance asking that the saloon men be given the two extra hours and at that time stated my reasons, but the ordinance was refused. Then, after it was found necessary to secure money for more police work and the finance committee and the mambers of the council refused the request for the additional appropriation because the city did not have the money. The policemen were absolutely necessary, and after studying the matter over I thought maybe the saloon men might be induced to pay the extra money for the extra men. I saw a number of them and they agreed. I then drew that ordinance. When I handed in that first ordinance I did it for the purpose of getting the extra hours for the saloons, but when I handed in that ordinance last Monday, which, if it became a law, gave them the two hours, I was actuated by a desire to give the city a police protection because she needed that police protection. Mayor King manifested an opposition to the ordinance and wanted the petition of the board of police commissioners to have the amount they petitioned for.

"Mayor King had said in his inaugural that he would not spend a dollar that did not come into the city during the year and when he suggested the idea of getting the money out of the treasury the suggestion was by inference, if not stronger than that, that it would be a borrow. The board of aldermen would not listen to the idea of spending more money than will come in, and we did not concur with the council when they voted that way."

It Will Doubtless Stand.

As has been said, there is very little probability that the council will pass the ordinance over the mayor's veto, and it therefore remains to see where the money will come from to patrol the city.

"I have been watching the shaping of matters in connection with this for some days," said Mr. Harralson, "and for one I want to say that Mayor King has made a mistake. The board of aldermen sat down on the proposition to borrow money from '96 to pay the policemen for the rest of the year, and the vote was unanimous. For one I will never vote to concur in anything of the kind, and I know that the other members of the board will stand just where I stand when it comes to a scratch."

BACK TO BIRMINGHAM.

Fisk, Stone and Davis, the Alleged Crooks, Shipped Off.

James Fisk, J. E. Stone and Charles Davis, the three men who have been under arrest at police headquarters several days, were taken to Birmingham, Ala., yesterday afternoon, where they are wanted on charges of burglary and of grand larceny. A Birmingham officer came after the men yesterday morning.

The three men are alleged to be crooks of the highest class. They are said to have come to Atlanta for the purpose of working their questionable games, but by the quick and thorough work of the police their scheme was thwarted and they were arrested within twelve hours after their arrival in the city. They were run down by Captain Jennings and four of his special officers.

Fisk, Stone and Davis claim that they came here from Chicago and Cincinnati, and that it was for no bad purpose. One of the three had a lot of street-fakir articles, such as rubber balls, balloons and the like, but the officers say that that was a part of the scheme. The men attempted to work a bogus check racket the same night of their arrival, but were unable to do so.

The Alabama courts will deal with the men for breaking a boxcar on the Louisville and Nashville railroad and stealing a lot of clothing from it. Most of the stolen goods were concealed by the men near Birmingham, but were recovered several days ago.

Captain Wright, chief of detectives, says that the city got rid of three troublesome crooks by the taking away of the men to Alabama. One of them men is said to be a noted Chicago ex-convict.

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Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

MAIDS OF CHINA.

Atlanta Chinamen Do Not Welcome the Celestial Visitors.

THEY DO NOT LIKE OWYANG

The Almond-Eyed Manager Is Suspected of Treachery.

THE GOVERNMENT IS INVESTIGATING

Ke Owyang Is Charged with Ways That Are Dark and Tricks That Are Vain.

The coming of the Chinese beauties has caused a murmur to ascend from the ranks of the almond-eyed celestials who reside in Atlanta.

The little colony of local Chinamen are excited, indignant, suspicious. Their faces have worn a peculiar expression since the arrival of the women who are to pose in the Chinese village on the Midway, and several heated discussions have been the result of the coming of their race.

For several days the leading Chinamen of the city have been considering just what steps to take in order to secure the return of the women to their native land, but no conclusion was reached until yesterday afternoon, when counsel was employed to represent the local Chinamen and to watch the movement of the imported colony.

The action taken by the Chinamen is based on the exclusion and deportation act of congress of 1892.

The colony in the city claim that the women who have been brought to the exposition as actresses and walters, as well as models of beauty, will be sold after the show is over, and that Chinese women who now reside in the United States will be carried back by the manager of the Chinese village. They say that Ke Owyang is one of the shrewdest Chinamen in the old country, and that he made several fortunes while the world's fair was in progress at Chicago by the transportation of the celestials.

The colony is suspicious of the strange little man who has the management of the village in charge and they are very suspicious in regard to his actions and purposes. They openly announce the fact that they intend to have him closely watched, and if he fails to return the beauties to their homes that they will have him prosecuted under several charges of violations of the United States laws.

The act of congress in 1892 excluding all Chinamen and Chinese women from this country brought about a great deal of discussion at the time of the passage of the law. Up to the year of 1882 there existed between the United States and China a treaty, which was modified in that year, allowing the United States considerable discretion in removing objectionable characters from its borders. Also at the same time a statute prohibiting the importation of skilled or unskilled foreign laborers was made a law, which was to be of force for a term of ten years. This law would have expired in 1892, but congress passed the exclusion and deportation act, which excluded all Chinamen from the United States and also required the registration of those who were then residents.

The statute that was passed provided that all Chinamen should be duly registered and required to have a photograph taken. Their certificates were made describing their size, looks, age, name, birthplace and occupation and required the signature of a reputable white person who, on oath, would swear the one for whom the certificate was made out was entitled to remain. All who failed to secure the certificates were arrested and carried before the federal court, when an order was taken for their deportation.

To the collector of internal revenue of the different districts this task of registering the celestials was given. For the state of Georgia the registration was done by Collector Paul Trammell. About three hundred Chinamen were given certificates. One out of that number failed to have a satisfactory reference by a reputable white person and he was carried before Judge Newman and deported to China.

The local Chinamen of Atlanta believe that this law is about to be violated by Ke Owyang, and it was for this reason they have secured the services of Glenn & Rountree to watch the movement for the imported celestials and checkmate any steps likely to be made by the manager in disposing of his beauties. The leaders of the colony here are of the opinion that Ke Owyang will carry these women to some city in the United States after the exposition is over and sell them for immoral purposes. Then the certificates of the women, which were registered at the port of entry where the party landed, will be used by others who have a desire to return to their native land. It is claimed that Ke Owyang is liberally paid by Chinamen to bring them to the United States and he is also paid by Chinamen who are in the United States to take them back home. By this plan Chinamen, excluded under the act of congress, are imported in large numbers.

Another section of the statute passed by the congress of 1892 makes it a penal offense to import women for immoral purposes. Under this section of the statute Ke Owyang will be prosecuted should he attempt to sell the women now in the villages as the Atlanta colony think he will.

Ke Owang states that he has no idea or intention of doing anything that the Chinese suspect, and he will return the women after the close of the fair The party with him reached the United States through the port at Ogdenburg, N. Y., and all were duly registered and their names were recorded and placed on the records of the port, as is required by law. Owyang says the women will be carried back on the first of the year and that the suspicions of the colony of Chinamen in Atlanta are groundless and due to the ignorance of the men.

Messrs. W. H. & E. R. Black have been retained by Ke Owyang, the manager of the village and the object of the suspicion of the celestials. Yesterday morning several officials from the United States custom house went out to the village for the purpose of ascertaining if the women had been properly registered. They found Special Inspector Scharf, of Washington, in charge of the party. A list will be completed of the women this morning, and will then be compared with the list of names that were registered in New York on the arrival of the party. Inspector Scharf will remain during the exposition and will follow the movements of the party and see that they are returned home as the law requires.

No action will be taken by the attorneys for the Chinamen of Atlanta unless an effort is made by Ke Owyang to violate the statutes of the United States.

TO GET LOWER RATES

The Southern Transportation Association Meets Tuesday.

IT'S AN ADJOURNED MEETING

The Last Meeting Was Held in This City in August Last—Something About the Objects.

Next Tuesday the Southern Transportation Association will meet in Atlanta and perfect its organization.

At the first meeting held here last July on a call issued by Mr. John D. Cunningham, president of the Georgia Fruit Growers' Association, for the purpose of organizing the Southern Transportation Association, representatives from the American Ticket Brokers' Association, the Georgia Fruit Growers' Association, Charleston Truck Growers' Association and one or two paper manufactories were present. A temporary organization was effected, with N. H. Eggleston, of Charleston, president; John D. Cunningham, of Marietta, vice president, and L. Neufville, of Atlanta, secretary.

Since this meeting the movement has been well advertised and great interest worked up in its favor by the promoters and temporary officers.

The meeting will be held at the exposition grounds probably. If not there in the city at the chamber of commerce. This point will be definitely decided upon before the time of meeting occurs.

Secretary Neufville has numerous letters from boards of trades in many places notifying him of the intention of these boards to send representatives to the convention. Chief among these are the Savannah board of trade, the freight bureau and the Wholesale Grocers' Association, the Nashville chamber of commerce, Mobile Commercial Club, Louisville board of trade, Augusta board of trade, Milledgeville board of trade, Ocala, Fla., miners' organization, Montgomery and Selma Commercial and Industrial Associations, Charleston Truck Growers' Association, Georgia Fruit Growers' Association and the American Ticket Brokers' Association.

The object of the association is to take such action as may be deemed expedient and to the interest of the commercial public upon questions which exist or may hereafter arise, bearing upon matters of transportation and the relation between the public and common carriers.

Speaking of the movement, Secretary Neufville said yesterday:

"We have been very much encouraged by the progress of, and interest taken in, the organization so far. The object of the association is a meritorious one, for the reason that it will stand between the people and the common carriers in matters of freight rates. It is general in its membership. We want all the southern commercial bodies and associations which are affected by railroad freights. With a strong organization and uniform action, the Southern Transportation Association will wield a wonderful influence in the better regulation of freight rates.

"Mr. John I. Tilford, of the Louisville board of trade, has interested himself and the trade in this movement and will be here to attend the convention. Mr. D. G. Purse, of Savannah, is also heart and soul in the movement.

"Mr. Wells, of the Nashville commercial body, has busied himself in this cause. He will also be here, as well as other prominent officers too numerous to recall now.

"As soon as we organize we shall go right to work.

What Caused the Association.

"It will be remembered that in August some trouble and litigation grew out of the attempt on the part of the fruit growers in Georgia to secure a lower rate on fruits over the railroads—the Southern and Central. The matter was brought before the Georgia railroad commission for settlement. The commission heard both sides of the case and recommended that these lines make a rate of 60 cents a hundred pounds on fruits to New York instead of 80 cents as charged by the roads. The Southern Railway and Steamship Association took a hand in the fight, refusing to make such a rate. The commission then took the case to the interstate commerce commission, before which body it is now pending settlement.

"It is the object of the Southern Transportation Association to act along such lines."

Resuming Mr. Neufville said: "The original rate given the fruit growers was 40 cents to New York. The industry was then in its infancy and the railroads did not give as rapid service as now. The fruit growers in order to secure a better service by which to transport their products, asked the railroads to increase the rate. This was done. Every year the industry has grown and developed into the present proportions. There is more competition as a result and these products bring smaller prices. So with the high rate and small values there has come to be a very small margin in the business."

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ASTHMA IS CURABLE.

Many Who Called Yesterday at Elkin-Watson's Drug Store Already Testify to This.

If there was doubt in the mind of any sufferer from Asthma in this city as to the truth of the claims made for Dr. Schiffmann's Asthma Cure that doubht no longer remains, providing he was among the many who called at Elkin-Watson Drug Company yesterday and obtained a sample package free. Although many who availed themselves of this physician's offer have not as yet had occasion to test the free sample obtained, yet a great number who have already tried the same, most unhesitatingly declare in positive terms that relief was immediate; that the wretched spasms were checked; that free expectoration was induced; that a reclining position was readily assumed and gratefully maintained; that the sleep which followed was restful and unbroken, and that the morning brought a clear nead and a feeling of delighted thankfulness which no words are too strong to describe. It is not pretended that a cure follows the use of the sample. Asthma and its kindred ailments are among the most stubborn known to science. But it is asserted positively and testified to by thousands, that a consistent and perseverant use of Dr. Schiffmann's Asthma Cure will not only produce instant relief, but will effectually banish the trouble. This remedy is now in the hands of most druggists in the United States and is sold in packages at 50 cents and $1—thus bringing it within the reach of all. No more free samples can be obtained, as the doctor now announces to the public that he will refund the money to any person who, having purchased a package of his druggist, finds on giving it a fair trial that it does not do exactly as claimed for it.

Attention, G. A. R.

The Central railroad of Georgia will run a special excursion from Atlanta to Andersonville, Ga., on September 24th at the exceedingly low rate of $3.25 for the round trip in order for the Grand Army of the Republic to visit the national cemetery. Special trains will be run from Atlanta on September 24th, returning September 25th. Schedules, etc., to be announced later. Tickets will be sold September 24th, good returning to September 25th. For further information in regard to schedules, etc., apply at Central railroad office, transportation building, exposition grounds, and 16 Wall street, Atlanta, aG. tf.

Second-Hand School Books

At reduced prices at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. sep 1-tf.

THE NEW YEAR OVER

Jews the World Over Celebrated Rosh Hashona Yesterday.

ABLE SERMON BY DR. MARX

Distinguished Observance of the Day at the Jewish Synagogue—Details of the Observance.

Yesterday the most impressive of the ceremonies of the festival of Rosh Hashona, was held at the Jewish temple.

All the Jewish merchants in the city closed their stores and other places of business in recognition of their new year.

Every member of the church was present at the morning services at the synagogue yesterday and many strangers occupied seats in the temple. The crowd was larger than any ever present on a similar occasion and all were impressed with the magnificent sermon of Rabbi Marx.

The merchants kept their stores closed the entire day. Nearly all attended the service in the morning and spent the afternoon in quiet solitude. The occasion was observed by all the Jews and very few were seen in the business part of the city yesterday.

The service at the church was beautiful. The music was grand, special anthems having been prepared for the occasion. The blowing of the cornet, which was the signal of the day of the new year, while Moses and his followers were in the Wilderness, was also observed.

There were many beautiful sacred pieces rendered on the cornet with the organ as accompaniment. The music was very grand and beautiful. The blowing of the cornet is most significant to the Jews, as it represents the heralding of the new year's dawn.

Dr. Marx's lecture was "The Life of Israel," showing under what drawbacks and misleadings the inhabitants of Israel have lived for the last century.

He declared that the prophecies of Moses are being made more clear as the years roll by; that the future has in store that which was foretold by Moses; that the evolution of Judism has been pronounced with the ages.

Dr. Marx spoke at length upon yesterdey being a day of remembrance. Look forward to the future as in it our destiny lies.

From the beginning of his lecture to the close, Dr. Marx held his congregation's interest. It was one of his best sermons and the reputation that has preceded him was thoroughly established yesterday. His lecture was brilliant and touching throughout, his thoughts were beautiful and appropriate.

The service held yesterday morning is the last of the festival ceremonies, although the rest of the day was spent in great reverence among the Jews.

Today the Jewish inhabitants of the city start life with a new year, new projects and new leafs are turned over for the deeds of the coming year.

Dr. Marx received many visitors during the day and many were the best wishes for a happy new year that he received.

One week from today is the Day of Atonement. This is the most sacred day of the Jewish calendar, and will be observed accordingly. Special services will be held at the Temple and other places of Jewish worship.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD

Pretty Feet
For Small Money.
THERE IS A GREAT ART IN FITTING SHOES.
THEY SHOULD LOOK NEAT TO BE EASY ON THE FEET. THAT IS THE WAY WE DO IT.
Customers' Shoes Polished Free.

Bloodworth Shoe Co
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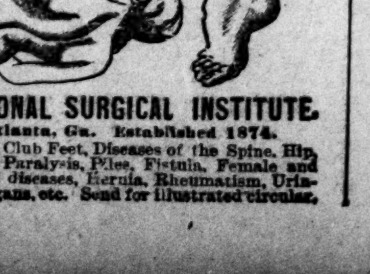
55 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.
DIAMONDS,
Watches and Jewelry,
Reliable Goods,
Fair Dealers and Bottom Prices.



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Treats Club Feet, Diseases of the Spine, Hip Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Female and private diseases, Hernia, Rheumatism, Urinary Organs, etc. Send for illustrated circular.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE
AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

SODA WATER IN AIR

A Fountain Charged with Gas Explodes and Creates Excitement.

SERIOUS DAMAGE RESULTS

Two Men Narrowly Escaped Serious Injury and a Valuable Glass Window Was Shattered.

Considerable excitement was created on the corner of Decatur and Peachtree streets yesterday morning by the explosion of a ten-gallon steel soda fount or siphon. Two bystanders were struck by the flying parts of the bursted fount and one of them was painfully, but not seriously, injured.

The cause of the explosion is not known. The fount was resting on the edge of the sidewalk in front of Beermann's place and without preliminary notice burst as if it was shattered by a big can of powder. The fragments of the steel fount scattered and several people narrowly escaped serious injury. A large glass window was broken and a general commotion resulted from the explosion.

Mr. J. A. Almand, of Ingleside, received several painful scratches on the face and hands by the flying fragments of the fount, or by missiles set in motion by it. His right temple was indented by a piece of iron and his wrist was badly scratched by another. He was standing near the fount when the explosion occurred and considers himself lucky that he escaped with his life.

Mr. W. C. Douglass, a traveling man, was another of the many bystanders, and he is short a vaulable panama hat by reason thereof. His hat went up in the general rise caused by the explosion and from the last accounts had not returned to the earth. It is supposed that the hat found lodgment on the roof of the building on its descent. Mr. Douglass put in a claim for heavy damages, but it seems that the proprietors of the bursted soda fount deny responsibility.

Several dozen people were given a mild shower bath by the falling gaseous water sent high in the air by the explosion of the fount. About ten gallons of water charged by something like 175 pounds pressure of gas went up in a stream not unlike one of Cap Joyners latest fire nozzles in use. The entire top of the steel fount was blown off and the contents of the fount went with it. Before the startled bystanders could escape the carbonated water and gaseous substance began falling and many of them went away with stained clothing and badly damaged light-colored hats.

The explosion occurred about 10 o'clock yesterday morning and for several hours thereafter a large crowd congregated about the spot where the fount was sitting. A panel of the new stone flagging put down a few days ago was shattered by the explosion and the buildings in the vicinity were shaken by the concussion. The explosion was loud and it attracted the attention of people within two blocks, the most of whom ran to the scene of the disturbance. The sight was a novel one and it caused much comment.

Mr. Almand was assisted to Dr. Gaston's office opposite, where his injuries were attended to. He was apparently all right half an hour after the explosion.

Mr. Douglass demanded a large sum for the loss of his hat, claiming that it was a valuable genuine panama. One of the attaches of Beermann's place said that the sum would not be forthcoming.

The exploded fount was one charged with water and gas to be sent out to the exposition grounds. It was emptied on Wednesday and recharged yesterday morning. It, with another of the same kind, was placed on the edge of the sidewalk to be placed on a dray and while waiting for the arrival of the conveyance it suddenly burst into atoms, with the results stated.

It is not known just what caused the explosion, but some think that the fount was over-charged with gas. A soda water man said yesterday that founts of the ten-gallon size should not be charged with over 150 pounds gas pressure. Inquiry at Beermann's failed to elicit the exact amount of water and gas in the exploded fount.

A good appetite and refreshing sleep are essential to health of mind and body, and these are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Best
That's just what you'll always find our goods to be, whether hats or men's furnishings—the best—best in quality and best in style. We could not be satisfied with anything else.
We're proud of our reputation along this line.
A. O. M. Gay & Son
HATTERS AND HABERDASHERS,
18 Whitehall.
Sole agents for the Miller hat.

Maier & Berkele
JEWELERS.
The Largest Stock of Fine DIAMONDS In the South, And the Lowest Prices.
31 Whitehall Street.

Men's Dress Shirts
The best test of a Shirt business is the $1 Dress Shirt.
We have it here as never before.
Heavy muslin; 1900 linen bosom; thoroughly shrunk linen neckband and wristband; handworked button holes; improved stays at all openings; safety collar button shield; wide bosom; generous body.
They are all you expect in custom work at double the price, and your exact fit. Buy one, and you'll come back and buy more if you're particular.
EISEMAN BROS.,
15-17 Whitehall Street.

NEILL RESPONSIBLE

Rumors That He Had Reduced His Estimate of the Crop

CAUSED A SHARP ADVANCE

And Cotton Closed at About the Best of the Day—Wheat Slumped Off at the Close.

New York, September 19.—Chicago Gas was the leader of the stock market today, 54,400 shares changing hands at 67½@70. The rise was the result of reports that the attorneys of the company had at last discovered a way to overcome the objections of the authorities of the state of Illinois. There are not a few on the street who doubt this, but nevertheless the bull pool seems to be confident of its position, and is taking all the stock offering. They claim that if the legality of the company is established the stock will rule at considerably higher figures. In the meantime the pool is backing up its opinion by liberal purchases of the stock. Another industrial which figured prominently in the dealings was Tobacco. This stock rose from 96¼ to 102¾. The story was that the Drummond company of St. Louis had retired from the fight against the trust, and had put up its price for plug tobacco from 16 to 20 cents. Lead was strengthened by the resumption of dividends on the common stock and rose to 36¾. The railway list felt the influence of the reduction in sterling exchange, the further advance in price of Anthricite coal by the Lehigh Valley and a belief that the gold shipments on Saturday will fall far below the estimates made early in the week. The improvement in prices ranged from ½ to 2¾ per cent, the Anthracite Coalers leading. Speculation closed strong at or near the top figures of the day. There were no gold engagements for Saturday's steamers, but it was said that William H. Crossman & Bros. will ship about a million dollars on the day named. Today's rates hardly warrant shipments, and it is thought that the firm in question sold its exchange against the alleged intended export early in the week.

Bonds were strong. Sales were $1,490,000.

The sales of listed stocks aggregated 335,000 shares and of unlisted stocks 25,000 shares.

Treasury balances: Coin, $89,008,000; currency, $97,922,000.

Money on call easy at 1½@2 per cent; last loan at 1½, closing offered at 1½ per cent; prime mercantile paper 4¾@5¼ per cent.

Bar silver 66⅞c.

Sterling exchange weak with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.88@4.88⅛ for 60 days and $4.89¼@4.89½ for demand; posted rates $4.88½@4.89½; commercial bills $4.87¼@4.87¾.

Government bonds firm.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds higher.

Silver at the board was not quoted.

London, September 19.—Bar silver 30⅛d.

The following are closing bids:

Am'n Cotton Oil	23	Mobile & Ohio	23½
do. pref.	71	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	70
Am'n Sugar Refin'g	107½	U. S. Cordage	7¼
do. pref.	100¼	do. pref.	14½
Am'n Tobacco	102¾	N. J. Central	114¼
do. pref.	107	N. Y. Central	102¾
Atch., T. & Santa Fe	22¾	N. Y. & N. E.	51
Balt. & Ohio	64½	Norfolk & Western	14¼
Canada Pac.	58½	Northern Pac.	5¾
Ches. & Ohio	20¼	do. pref.	19¾
Chic. & Alton	163	Northwestern	103½
C., B. & Q.	85¼	do. pref.	141
Chicago Gas	69¾	Pacific Mail	33¾
Del., Lack. & W	167¾	Reading	20¾
Dis. & Cat. Feed	20¼	Rock Island	77⅜
Erie	9	St. Paul	75¾
do. pref.	22	Southern Pac.	19¾
Ed. Gen. Electric	38⅝	Silver Certificates	67
Ills. Central	102¾	T. C. I.	43½
Lake Erie & West	25½	do. pref.	96
do. pref.	77	Texas Pacific	12¾
Lake Shore	150	Union Pacific	15½
Louis. & Nash.	64	Wabash, St. L. & P.	9¾
Louis., N. A. & Chic.	87½	do. pref.	22
Manhattan Consol.	111	Western Union	93¾
Memphis & Chat.	†15	Wheeling & L. Erie	14¾
Mich. Central	101	do. pref.	48¼
Missouri Pacific	37¾		

Bonds—

Alabama, Class A	109	Va. funded debt	63
do., Class B	109	U. S. 4s, registered	111½
do., Class C	100	do. coupon	112½
Louisiana stamped	100	do. 2s	96¾
N. C. 4s	102½	Southern Railway 5s	95½
N. C. 6s	125	do. common	13¾
Tenn. new set'm't 3s	80	do. preferred	39¼
Virginia 6s, deferred	6	S. C. 4½s	103
do. Trust rec'ts, S	6		

*Ex-dividend. †Asked. ‡Ex-interest.

Early Morning Gossip.

Dow, Jones News Company, by private wire to J. C. Knox, manager: The stock market has been relieved of a largely congested long interest. The short interest has been reduced by profitable covering, and the recent bear selling was probably of as weak a character as the bull buying at the top notch two weeks ago, and prices in some directions look tempting to traders eager to make quick turns. The technical conditions Wednesday were favorable to a continuance of the rally in prices, and the buyers of stocks were shaped by the handsome showing of St. Paul earnings for the second week of September, the absence of important gold export engagements, the factor recovery in wheat prices and the renewed talk of an approaching anthracite combine. The result of these various influences was a narrow market with a few stocks monopolizing the attention of traders and with sharp advances confined to recent London purchasers of St. Paul as indicating a radical change in the attitude of European investors, but unfortunately the reported buying has not created security bills for the foreign exchange markets. The few bills of this nature that appeared early in the week have been absorbed, and no new offerings have followed.

The expectation of an early promulgation of the Reading reorganization plan, as well as the recent hardening tendency of anthracite coal, has not yet made a pronounced bull sentiment on the coalers. Stocks now held by the investment element are easily moved up when a moderate short interest accumulates. Perhaps the monetary apathy of the public may be due to a realization that higher coal prices are absolutely necessary to any kind of satisfactory reports of the fiscal year of the companies.

The foreign exchange situation is a little easier because of the relief afforded by the large shipment of a syndicate banking house last Saturday. Commercial bills and futures are in better supply in the face of conditions, which restrict free offerings, and the spurt in money rates on Monday doubtless led to some making of bankers' exchange. The foreign exchange market at the moment became tame without showing decided weakness, and good judges figure upon various shipments which may come. Saturday's exchange will be close to $2,000,000.

The lead directors have declared 1 per cent dividend on their stock.

Closing Stock Review.

New York, September 19.—New York News Bureau: The stock market today was strong under the influence of weaker foreign exchange and indications that only a small shipment of gold would be made Saturday. Later American Tobacco became buoyant on rumors of a compromise of the tobacco war, rising over 5 per cent. Gas was notably strong at a rise of over 2 per cent. Sugar was only steady at a net advance of about 1 per cent. Lead common was strong on the declaration of a dividend.

The anthracite coalers were buoyant on rumors of an approaching settlement.

Missouri Pacific was an aggressive feature in the southwestern list, but the Grangers were irregular, excepting St. Paul, which was sustained by inside support in the face of London selling.

The market closed strong.

DESCRIPTION.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Closing bids.	Yesterday's Closing bids.
Delaware & Lack.	167¾	167¾	167¾	167¾	166
Northwestern	103½	103½	103½	103¾	103¼
Tenn. Coal and Iron	43	43¾	42¾	43¾	42⅞
Southern Railway				13¼	13
New York & N. E.				51	56
Lake Shore				150	149¾
Western Union	93¾	94	93¾	93⅞	93¼
Missouri Pacific	38¾	37¾	38¾	37¾	38
Union Pacific	15⅝	15¾	15	15¼	15¾
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co.	19½	20¾	19¼	20¾	19
Atchison	22¼	22¾	22	22¾	20¾
Reading	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	19¾
Louisville & Nash.	63¾	64¼	63¾	64	63⅝
North. Pacific pref.	19	19¾	19	19⅝	19
St. Paul	75	75¾	74⅜	75¾	74¾
Rock Island	77¾	77⅞	77¼	77⅞	77¼
Chicago Gas	67¾	70	67¼	69¾	67¼
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	85½	85¾	84¾	85¼	85¼
Am'n Sugar Refinery	107¾	108¾	107¾	108	107¾
Erie	8¾	9	8¾	9	8
Am'n Cotton Oil	23	23¾	23	23	22
General Electric	37¾	38¾	37¾	38¾	37¾

Financial Gossip.

From The New York Stockholder.

It was an off day as to gold shipments. No desirable steamer was available and only a few hundred thousand dollars were withdrawn. So the stock market rallied on general buying though the covering of shorts was the pronounced factor.

Moreover in influential circles the impression grew stronger that an issue of bonds by the government is not far off and, as has been claimed in this column, such a development will be utilized as a basis for manipulation, a better sentiment and improving prices while its effects are felt.

It is almost superfluous to point out again the fact that whatever may be its temporary and speculative advantages in Wall street the new government loan will not remove those conditions which make exports of gold unavoidable and, because of the continuous drain upon the treasury reserve, render bond issues imperative about every six months. Only congress and new laws can do that.

As we remarked Tuesday the hope is revived that the crops will yet make things right by furnishing during the next few weeks a large volume of commercial bills. There has also been the hope that money would harden so materially as to induce lower rates in the exchange market.

But intelligent observers estimate that exports of cotton during the next four weeks will not be more than 60,000 bales a week, which drawn against by the foreigners would mean a supply of exchange not exceeding £500,000 a week. Speculators are trying to bull wheat, and if they succeed exports of breadstuffs will be even less than at present, while as to money, the banks which marked up their loans on Monday to 2¼ per cent reduced their rates to 2 per cent Tuesday because of the largely increased offerings which even the small advance on Monday brought out.

In addition to the small withdrawals of gold for export traders and sentiment were influenced by unfounded reports that the banks would deposit a large amount of gold at the subtreasury in exchange for greenbacks. Only $250,000 was thus deposited. Another encouraging feature was continued buying by foreign houses.

The volume of business fell off, however. It involved only 259,000 shares, against nearly half a million on Monday and the narrowness of the market is well indicated by the fact that interest centered in but few stocks, notably the Grangers, Sugar and two of the Industrials. The former opened up and declined a sharp fraction. Later they rallied and closed with fractional gains for the day.

Reports from the west were not of a character to encourage purchases of the Granger shares, but local and speculative conditions shaped their market course. As the season advances it becomes more and more apparent that with the exception of one or two important systems traffic and earnings, as President Hughitt, of the Northwest, has observed, are not up to expectations. Low rates for transportation and low prices for products explain disappointing results.

It is said that the Boston selling of Burlington is in anticipation of a statement for August, due in the near future, even more unfavorable than that of the month preceding. The road has suffered a heavy falling off in live stock traffic and will not get until next year the benefits of the corn crop in that part of its territory where the yield is not below an average, namely outside of the state of Nobraska.

All the coal shares were strong on rising prices for Anthracite, which was further advanced informally 50 cents a ton and Missouri Pacific advanced because one of the exceptions to the rule of disappointment as regards current tonnage and earnings. The prominent feature to the specialties was Pacific Mail, which, on liberal dealings, gained nearly 2 points for the day. Explanation of this lies in the fact that the differences between this company and the Panama Railroad Company have finally been adjusted and on a basis which should prove advantageous to the former.

Chicago Gas, the purchase of which we have repeatedly advised during the past two months, was the strong feature to the market. It was actively dealt in. It was well bought. What Chicago Gas will do for a given day it is idle to predict, for the long pull it is a great purchase and ultimately, on intrinsic merit, will sell at a materially higher range of prices. In advising its purchase when in the 50s we said that its legal difficulties were temporary and that the stock would rise in anticipation of their successful solution, which it has been doing.

The Gold Reserve.

Washington, September 19.—The treasury stated the gold reserved today is $95,648,875, subject to an addition of $150,000, not yet taken up in the treasurer's books.

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

Ga. 2½s, 27 to 30 years	102	Augusta 8s, L. D.	113
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	102½	Macon 6s	111½
Ga. 4½s, 1915	112	Columbus 8s	100
Ga. 7s, 1896	100	Rome grade 1	103
Savannah 5s	106	Waterworks 6s	102
Atlanta 8s, 1902	119	Rome 5s	82½
Atlanta 7s, 1894	114	South Car. 4½s	105
Atlanta 7s, 1899	103	Newnan 8s, L. D.	103
Atlanta 7s, L. D.	112	Chattanooga 8s, 1921	98
Atlanta 6s, S. D.	100	Col. S. C. graded 3s & 4s, 1910	71
Atlanta 5s, L. D.	103	Ala. Class A	105
Atlanta 4½s	104		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Georgia 6s, 1897	101	do. 2d 7s, 1910	113
Georgia 6s, 1910	110	do. con. 6s	—
Georgia 6s, 1922	112	Atlanta & Char. 1st 7s, 1907	120
Central 7s, 1893	120	do. income 6s, 1899	103
Ga. Pac. ctf's	111		
S. A. & M. 4s	90		
C., C. & A. 1st 5s 1909	106		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	165	Aug. & Sav.	70
Southwestern	88	A. & W. P.	95
Central	12	do. deben	97½
Cent. deben	22		

Atlanta Clearing House Statement.

Darwin G. Jones, Manager.

Clearings today	$ 154,485.40
Clearings for 4 days	775,328.81

THE COTTON MARKET.

Spot Quotations.

Atlanta firm at 7 9-16c. Liverpool in buyers' favor at 4 5-16d. New York firm at 8¼c.

Daniel O'Dell & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, September 19.—An announcement that Nelli Bros. has estimated the crop at only 7,250,000 bales was the signal for a sharp advance, attended by heavy buying for both sides of the account. Liverpool and the continent bought freely. Here there was a good deal of outside buying. Much of the crop news was very unfavorable. Liverpool advanced, receipts at the ports were moderate, New Orleans rose 20 points early in the day and its receipts tomorrow are expected to be only 4,000 to 4,500 bales, against 6,773 on the same day last year. Manchester was quiet but firm. Liverpool was more active on the spot, its sales being 12,000 bales at a rise of 1-32d., while futures there advanced 1 to 1½ English points and closed firm. A Galveston dispatch stated that the New England mills were inquiring more freely for spot cotton there. A Savannah estimate of the crop is 5,000,000 bales. North Carolina advices state that, owing to the easy money market, the southern mills are buying freely. At 11:30 o'clock a. m. prices here were up 16 to 17 points on large buying to cover shorts and also on considerable buying for long account by outsiders. New Orleans sent a good many buying orders. Houston received 7,122 bales, against 7,303 a year ago, and Memphis, 110, against 134 last year. A new Orleans dispatch said: "As picking progresses farmers find the crop shorter than they had expected." Large sales of spot can be made at a concession. The port receipts were 12,505, against 6,796 this day last week, and 19,608 last year. Augusta received 753 bales, against 1,019. Spot prices were 1-16c. higher at New York, Savannah, Norfolk and Augusta, and ⅛c. up at New Orleans, where the spot sales jumped to 3,000 bales. New York closed firm at a rise of 15 to 17 points, with sales of 569,200 bales. The conviction is spreading that the crop is very short, and that, while reactions may be expected from time to time on realizing, yet the market is destined to reach higher figures.

Local market closed nominal; middling, —.

By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.

By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today.

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Yesterday's Close.
September	7.91	8.04	7.91	8.03-04	7.86-88
October	7.95	8.05	7.93	8.04-05	7.88-89
November	8.02	8.12	8.01	8.10-11	7.95-96
December	8.10	8.20	8.08	8.18	8.03-04
January	8.17	8.27	8.15	8.26-27	8.10-11
February	8.22	8.31	8.22	8.31-33	8.15-16
March	8.28	8.39	8.26	8.37-38	8.21-22
April	8.33	8.43	8.33	8.42-44	8.26-28

Closed firm; sales 269,200 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports, and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS.		STOCKS.	
	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.
Saturday	11319	18455	.....	3770	312198	244374
Monday	16869	30428	8536	12365	318502	236585
Tuesday	16515	28908	.....	8480	338357	272734
Wednesday	17749	2147	5484	.....	342901	265940
Thursday	12565	19640	4142	12628	346819	394358
Friday						
Total	72448	97421	18166	37233		

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	8.07	July	....
February	8.11	August	....
March	8.16	September	8.02
April	8.21	October	8.02
May	8.24	November	7.99
June	8.28	December	8.03

Closed strong; sales, 82,800 bales.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, September 19.—Liverpool opened with a hardening spot market; sales 12,000 bales; middling 4 5-16d; last year 3 23-32d. Futures were steady at 2 to 3-64d decline and closed firm at 1 point advance. Manchester quoted yarns quiet and firm; cloths in moderate demand. Our market opened with sales of January at 8.16 to 17. At 1 p. m. 8.23 was the ruling figure. The rumor that Mr. Neill would reduce his estimate to 7,250,000 bales had the effect of advancing prices in Liverpool and caused an active demand from the short interest to cover. This was accelerated and accomplished by a sharp demand from New Orleans, which absorbed all the offerings in this market. The question now before the trade is, whether spinners will become alarmed at his reduction in his estimate and become active buyers for cotton at the advance. Local operators are closely watching developments and will follow in the footsteps of the spinners. The spot market was very dull today and no transactions were reported, but owing to the advance in futures the questions were put up 1-16c. No sales. Middling uplands 8¼c, last year 6 11-16c; middling gulf 8½c, last year 6 15-16c.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, September 19.—(Special.)—The bulls in cotton had an easy time of it today. Liverpool took no notice of our slump of yesterday and sent us an advance, and our opening was 7 points higher, January selling on the call at 8.15. For a time the market hesitated, but when it was whispered around that Neill had acknowledged that his next circular would be bullish on account of the great drop in prices it rose 10 points higher and the close was firm with January at 8.26@8.27. It may be that the advance will not be fully sustained in the immediate future, but we are still confident that we have yet to see the highest prices of the year.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

New York, September 18.—Cotton advanced 15 to 17 points and closed firm with sales of 269,200 bales. New Orleans at one time was 20 to 22 points higher, and then receded a few points on realizing. Port receipts were 12,505, against 6,796 this day last week and 19,640 last year. The New Orleans receipts tomorrow are estimated at 4,000 to 4,500, against 1,255 last week and 6,773 last year. Liverpool advanced 1-32d on the spot and 1 to 1½ points for future delivery, with spot sales of 12,000 bales. The close there was firm. In Manchester, yarns were quiet but firm; cloths were in moderate demand. The Bombay receipts were 7,00, against 3,000 for the same week last year. Spot prices were 1-16c higher at New York, Augusta, Norfolk and Savannah, and ⅛c higher at New Orleans.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, September 19—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot business fair with prices in buyers' favor; middling uplands 4 5-16; sales 12,000 bales; American 10,000; speculation and export 500; receipts none; American nona; upland low middling clause September and October delivery 4 1-64; October and November delivery 4 14-64, 4 15-64, 4 16-64; November and December delivery 4 15-64, 4 16-64; December and January delivery 4 16-64; January and February delivery 4 17-64, 4 18-64; February and March delivery 4 20-64, 4 19-64; March and April delivery —; April and May delivery —; May and June delivery —; futures opened steady with demand moderate.

Liverpool, September 19—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause September delivery 4 19-64, 4 20-64; September and October delivery 4 19-64, 4 39-64; October and November delivery 4 18-64, 4 19-64; November and December delivery 4 17-64, sellers; December and January delivery 4 19-64, 4 20-64; January and February delivery 4 21-64, sellers; February and March delivery 4 22-64, buyers; March and April delivery 4 23-64, 4 24-64; April and May delivery 4 27-64, value; May and June delivery 4 26-64, 4 27-64; futures closed firm.

New York, September 19—Cotton firm; sales none bales; middling uplands 8¼; middling gulf 8¾; net receipts none; gross 3,077; stock 161,713.

Galveston, September 19—Cotton steady; middling 7⅞; net receipts 3,074 bales; gross 3,074; sales 133; stock 32,050; exports coastwise 3,535.

Norfolk, September 19 — Cotton firm; middling 7 13-16; net receipts 905 bales; gross 905; sales 53; stock 6,578.

Baltimore, September 19.—Cotton nominal; middling 8¼; net receipts none bales; gross 400; sales none; stock 5,404.

Boston, September 19 — Cotton quiet; middling 8 3-16; net receipts none bales; gross 53; sales none; stock none.

Wilmington, September 19—Cotton firm; middling 7⅞; net receipts 891 bales; gross 891; sales none; stock 3,614.

Philadelphia, September 19—Cotton firm; middling 8⅛; net receipts no bales; gross 90; sales none; stock 4,412.

Savannah, September 19 — Cotton steady; middling 7 7-16; net receipts 4,788 bales; gross 4,788; sales 1,103; stock 26,634; exports coastwise 4,371.

New Orleans, September 19—Cotton steady; middling 7 13-16; net receipts 1,273 bales; gross 1,901; sales 3,000; stock 73,094; exports coastwise 488.

Mobile, September 19 — Cotton quiet; middling 7⅝; net receipts 231 bales; gross 231; sales 50; stock 7,339; exports coastwise 27.

Memphis, September 19—Cotton steady; middling 7⅞; net receipts 110 bales; shipments 25; sales 200; stock 1,932.

Augusta, September 19 — Cotton firm; middling 7 11-16; net receipts 753 bales; shipments 214; sales 591; stock 6,753.

Charleston, September 19—Cotton steady; middling 7⅝; net receipts 1,253 bales; gross 1,253; sales none; stock 23,683; exports coastwise 919.

Houston, September 19 — Cotton quiet; middling 7 15-16; net receipts 7,123 bales; shipments 4,589; sales none; stock 17,792.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Traders Followed Plunger Pardridge in Wheat Yesterday.

Chicago, September 19.—Wheat advanced this morning with so much show and pomp that for a time the bulls were deluded into the hope that the tide had at last turned but they were forced to alter their minds before the session closed, for, not only was the entire morning's appreciation lost, but a few fractions more were dropped from values. Pardridge was the buyer today. That is to say, his purchases led all others in size and their extensive proportions caused the early bulge. By noon, however, he withdrew from the market, and the crowd came to the conclusion that the plunger's short line was out of the way. The support then became very luke warm and as a feeling developed weakness offerings enlarged and as a natural consequence lower prices followed. December wheat opened from 59⅞ to 60c, sold between 61⅛ and 58¾c, closing at 59¼c sellers—⅝c under yesterday.

Corn followed the example of wheat early and advanced, but when the collapse of the boom in the fine grain took place there was no pretense for firmness in the coarse. It was a very unattractive and uninteresting session. Some shorts covered early, but put the corn out later, the trade being entirely local in character. May corn opened at 29⅝c, sold between 30 and 29½@29⅝c, closing at 29⅝ asked—a shade under yesterday. Cash corn was steady to ¼c higher.

Oats—Scarcely enough business was transacted in oats up until the time that wheat broke to establish quotations. Even on the decline that ensued there was but a moderate trade. May oats closed a shade lower than yesterday. Cash oats sold at ⅛@¼c advance but closed easy.

Provisions—A very slight improvement in point of activity was noted in provisions today. The business was still in a condition far from what would be classed as normal. The strength of wheat governed the tone early, then when that failed the market suffered a depreciation, but presented some steadiness at the close. The hog market was generally firm. At the close October pork was unchanged, October lard and ribs each 7½c higher. Domestic markets were quiet and firm.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—				
September	59¼	61	58⅞	58⅞
December	60	61⅝	59⅜	59⅛
May	63⅞	65¼	63¼	63⅝
CORN—				
September	33⅜	34⅛	33⅛	33⅜
October	32⅝	33⅛	32⅜	32⅝
December	29¾	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝
May	29⅝	30	29⅛	29⅜
OATS				
September	19⅜	20⅛	19⅛	19⅜
October	18⅝	19⅛	18⅜	19⅛
May	21⅞	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛
PORK—				
October	8 25	8 35	8 25	8 25
January	9 50	9 65	9 50	9 62½
LARD—				
October	5 85	5 92½	5 85	5 92½
January	5 80	5 87½	5 80	5 87½
SIDES—				
October	5 15	5 25	5 15	5 22½
January	4 87½	4 95	4 85	4 95

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Chicago, September 19.—The bullish feeling which existed yesterday was apparent at the opening today, although prices were a trifle easier. Offerings, however, were light, and continued buying by the short interest and some for outside account caused a quick upturn, going to 6⅜ against 59⅜c. Early holders were good sellers on the advance, and this caused a reaction of ⅞c per bushel. For a while prices remained steady; latest advancing ½c per bushel, when heavy selling, led by a prominent commission house, created a heavy feeling and resulted in a decline of 2c per bushel. Cables reported foreign markets higher in sympathy with our advance. Northwestern receipts showed about the usual proportion of increase over last year and clearances were small. The market has been governed by local conditions, heavy covering by shorts early and large selling by holders and professionals; also the large receipts in the northwest, which are nearly a million bushels larger than a year ago. It looks now as though there would be more spring wheat delivered from September 15th to October 15th this year than winter and spring combined last year. The close was easy and indicative of the advance being over for the present and a decline for a few days is more than likely. There was further strength in nearby futures of corn. The features have been the strength in the wheat and the advance of 2½d in Liverpool on spot; fairly good clearances; moderate receipts and a reported sale of 40,000 bushels for direct export. Commission houses were the conspicuous buyers.

Oats were dull, the market having ranged within a narrow limit.

Provisions were strong early on very light offerings and some local demand. Packers later became moderate sellers and the advance was lost, most of which was recovered at the close.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., September 19, 1895.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, September 19—Flour, firstpatent, $4.65; second patent $4.15; straight $3.60; fancy $3.50; extra family $3.25. Corn, white 45c; mixed 44c. Oats, white 35c; mixed 30c. Rye, Georgia, 85c. Barley, Georgia raised, 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy, large bales, 95c; small bales, 90c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 87c. Meal, plain, 45c; bolted, 43c. Wheat bran, irrge sacks, 76c; small sacks, 78c. Shorts, $1.05. Stock meal, $1.00. Cotton seed meal, 86c. ₱ 100 lbs.; hulls $6.00 ₱ ton. Peas, 75c. ₱ bu. Grits, $3.00.

New York, September 19—Southern flour quiet and steady; good to choice $2.80@3.00; common to fair extra $2.00@2.70. Wheat, spot dull; opened firmer and closed easier; No. 2 red winter in store and elevator 63; afloat 63¼; options opened firm at ½c advance, fell ⅝@¾c, rallied 1@1¼c, fell 1¼@1⅝c and closed firm ⅝c lower than yesterday; No. 2 September 63; October 63⅝; December 65; May 68⅝. Corn spot dull but firm; No. 2 in elevator 40@40¼; afloat 41¼; options advanced ⅝@1c; fell ½@⅝c and closed firm ½@¾c over yesterday; September 38¾; October 39¼; May 35⅝. Oats, spot dull but firmer; options more active and firmer; September 24⅝; October 24½; May 27¾; spot No. 2 24¾; white do. 28½; mixed western 25@27.

St. Louis, September 19—Flour quiet; patents $3.05@3.15; fancy $2.80@2.90; choice $2.50@2.60. Wheat lower; No. 2 red September 54; December 60¾c. May 64¾. Corn lower; No. 2 September 32¾; December 24⅝; May 26½. Oats higher; No. 2 September 19½; May 21½.

Chicago, September 19.—Flour steady; winter patents $3.25@3.50; winter straights $2.75@3.10. No. 2 spring wheat 58⅝@59½; No. 3 spring —; No. 2 red 58¾@59½. No. 2 corn 33¾@34. No. 2 oats 20@20⅞.

Cincinnati, September 19.—Flour quiet; winter patents $3.20@3.40; family $2.70@2.80; extra $3.00@3.25. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 65. Corn more active; No. 2 mixed 34. Oats active; No. 2 mixed 2 1½@22.

Groceries.

Atlanta, September 19—Roasted coffee 22.10 ₱ 100 lb. cases. Green coffee, choice, 21½c; fair, 20c; prime, 19c. Sugar, standard granulated, 5¼c; off granulated, —; New Orleans white, 4½c; do. yellow, 4¼c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@30c; mixed, 12½@20c; sugarhouse, 20@35c. Teas, black, 30@65c; green, 20@50c. Rice, head, 6c; choice, 5¼c. Salt, dairy, sacks, $1.40; do. bbls., $2.25; ice cream, 90c; common, 70c. Cheese, full cream, 11@12c, Matches, 50s, 20c, $1.30@1.75; 100s, $2.75. Soda, boxes, 6c. Crackers, soda, 5½c; cream, 8½c; ginger snaps, 8½c. Candy, common stick, 6c; fancy 12@12½c. Oysters, F. W., $1.70; L. W., $1.25. Powder, rifle, $2.75. Shot, $1.35.

New York, September 19—Coffee, options closed firm 15@30 points up; September 14.95; October 14.85@14.95; December 14.50@14.65; March 14.05@14.20; May —@—; spot steady; No. 7 15½. Sugar, raw quiet but firm; fair refining 3@3⅛; refined firm; off A 4@4⅛; mould A —; standard A 4 5-16@4⅜; cut loaf and crushed 4 15-16@5⅛; granulated 4 7-16@4⅜; confectioners' A 4⅛. Molasses, foreign, nominal; New Orleans moderately active and firm; open kettle 26@32. Rice in moderate demand and firm; domestic fair to extra 3⅝@6; Japan 3¾@4.

Provisions.

Atlanta, September 19—Clear rib sides, boxed, 6¾c; ice-cured bellies, 9c. Sugar cured ham, 9½@10½; California, 8c. Breakfast bacon, 10½c. Lard, best quality, 6¾c; second quality, 6¾c; compound, 5¾c.

St. Louis, September 19—Pork, standard mess $8.75. Lard, prime steam, 5.75. Dry salt meats, shoulders 5.50; long clear 5.30; clear ribs 5.45; short clear 6.25. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.00; long clear 6.25; clear ribs 6.37½; short clear 6.50.

New York, September 19—Pork dull but steady; old mess $10.00@10.25. Middles nominal; short clear —. Lard quiet and higher; western steam 6.30; city steam 6.05; options, sales none.

Chicago, September 19—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $8.25@8.37½. Lard 5.90@5.92½. Short ribs loose 5.20@5.30. Dry salt shoulders boxed 5.50@5.62½; short clear sides boxed 5.62½@5.75.

Cincinnati, September 19—Pork, mess $9.00. Lard, steam leaf 6.37½; kettle dried 6.37½. Bacon, shoulders 5.75; short rib sides 6.00; short clear 6.50.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, September 19—Spirits turpentine opened firm at 25⅞ for regulars; sales 589 casks and closed at 25⅝; sales 200 casks; demand firm for all offerings at the closing price. Rosin opened unchanged; high grades quiet; others firm; closed at a decline of 10c on M, 10c partly on K and 5c on I, H and G grades; sales 6,050 bbls; receipts —; A, B and C $1.15; D $1.25; E $1.30; F $1.35; G $1.45; H $1.50; I $1.55; K $1.65 @1.75; M $2.05; N $2.35; windowglass $2.75; waterwhite $3.00.

Wilmington, September 19—Rosin firm; strained $1.12½; good strained 1.17½; turpentine firm; machine 29¾; irregulars 24¾; tar firm at $1.20; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.10; soft $1.50; virgin $1.80.

Charleston, September 19.—Turpentine firm at 24½. Rosin firm; good strained $1.05@1.15.

Live Stock.

Chicago, September 19—Cattle steady except for heavy, which were easy; receipts 13,000; common to extra steers $3.60@5.00; stockers and feeders $2.50 @3.50; cows and bulls $1.50@3.50. Hogs firm; receipts 22,000; heavy packing and shipping lots $4.00 @4.35; common to choice mixed $3.85@4.30; choice assorted $4.40@4.60; light $3.90@4.05; pigs $2.25 @4.50. Sheep steady to strong; receipts 12,000; inferior to choice $1.50@3.50; lambs $3.00@4.95.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

Atlanta, September 19—Apples, $2.00@2.50 ₱ bbl. Lemons, Messina, $7.50@8.00. Oranges, California, $3.00@3.50. Cocoanuts, 3½@3½c. Pineapples, crates of 2 doz., $2.00@2.50; 4 doz., $4.00@4.50. Bananas, straights, $1.25@1.50; culls, 50@75c. Figs, 11@11½c. Raisins, new California, $1.50@1.75; ½ boxes 65@75c. Currants, 6½@7c. Leghorn citron, 20@ 25c. Nuts, almonds, 15@18c; pecans, 7½@8c; Brazil, 7½@8c; filberts, 11½c; walnuts, 10@12c; mixed nuts, 8@10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light, 5@6c; fancy handpicked, 3½@3c; North Carolina, 3@4c; Georgia, 3@3½c.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, September 19.—Eggs, 12½@13c. Butter, western creamery, 20@22½c; fancy Tennessee, 18@ 20c; choice, 12½c; Georgia, 10@12½c. Live poultry—Turkeys, 10c ₱ lb; hens, 25@27½c; spring chickens, 12½@22½c; ducks 18@20c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 16@18c; ducks, 12@14c; chickens, 10 @25c. Irish potatoes—Burbank, $2.00@2.50 ₱ bbl; 50@60c ₱ bu; Tennessee, 65@75c ₱ bu. Sweet potatoes, 40@45 ₱ bu. Honey, strained, 8@10c; in the comb, 10@12½c. Onions, 75c ₱ bu.; ₱ bbl., $2.00 Cabbage, 1½@1c.

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W. H. P

THIS IS WOMAN'S BUSY DAY.

The woman's building was closed to visitors yesterday, for those interested therein felt that to open it when it did not as a whole present a completed appearance would do more harm than good. Of course those who were placing exhibits were there at work and many were the disappointed faces that appeared about the door on the piazza when visitors found they could not enter.

The progress made in the building is interesting to note day by day. Just as soon as the scaffolding gets out of the main entrance everything can be quickly arranged. The New York room is being papered; the Connecticut room is complete so far as furnishing is concerned, save for the unpacking of a chair or so; the Baltimore room needs only a few touches to finish its dainty and exquisite appearance; the Columbus room is complete and does an enormous amount of credit to those interested in it; and the colonial and decorative art departments on the lower floor are fast getting themselves into readiness. The library is in beautiful shape and the assembly room has its walls decorated and will be furnished today.

At the back of the hall on the right one sees one of Mrs. Henry Wilson's rooms, which, filled as it is with beautiful palms and tropical plants of all descriptions, gives a delicious sense of rest and coolness. Among the ladies interested in the colonial relics there are two very charming ones from Pennsylvania: Mrs. James R. Darrach, of Germantown, is treasurer of the colonial committee, and Mrs. George Peabody is chairman of the chapter of Colonial Dames of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Durrach is the wife of Dr. James Darrach and a lineal descendant of Robert Morris. She is a charming and cultivated woman. Mrs. George Edward Peabody is extremely pretty, clever and fascinating. She is slender and stylish in that quiet, refined way that peculiarly belongs to the women of Philadelphia. She has won the admiration of all who have met her for she is extremely cordial and gracious.

Great things may be expected of the colonial relics from Philadelphia, that aristocratic old city where the blood is so blue that if a pretty girl happens to cut her finger the drops therefrom are purest sapphires. That shade, by the way, has asserted itself in Mrs. Peabody's soft eyes.

The Connecticut women are going about their business with that quiet and reserve force which mark the true New Englander. One does not hear much of what they are doing, for they confer with one another in small, quiet corners. Their room is lovely; the curtains are of satin of a shimmering, indescribable blue, the carpet deep blue. The Chippendale furniture of rose wood is inlaid and upholstered in blue.

As he goes up the stairs on the left a waft of delicious oriental perfumes permeates the senses. This comes from the Columbus room, which is decorated with odd oriental fans, sandal wood and fragrant straw. The room is extremely beautiful and effective, and the exhibits in the way of embroideries and dainty china attain the highest degree of excellence in that line. The curtains are a dull green and red, and a cozy corner in the left of the room is draped with hangings of rich oriental stuffs embroidered in gold and silver and inlaid with coins. There are any quantity of delicious oriental pillows. From the ceiling is suspended three wrought iron lamps, which once adorned a Persian temple. The Turkish rug is extremely handsome and in beautiful harmonious tones, and the room altogether is unique, handsome and interesting. Mrs. Cravan Osborne, a superb looking woman who is receiving a perfect social ovation during her stay here, is the presiding genius of this place, and she will be assisted by her friend, Miss Anna Griffin, of Columbus, a lovely and cultured woman.

Mrs. Mary Cecil Cantrell is here awaiting the arrival of her exhibits for the Kentucky room. She has gathered together a marvelous amount of relics from colonial days of Kentucky, and many of these are from her own home, which is a perfect museum, filled as it is with curios and pieces of art from all climes. Mrs. Cantrell has gone deep into her own private pockets for the placing of her exhibits, and has even purchased a number of interesting things for the sole purpose of exhibiting them here.

Mrs. Porter King has some exquisite etchings on wood for her library department. She has systematized her work so thoroughly that it seems to go on without a hitch, like some smooth piece of machinery.

Miss Harding, who is in charge of the Pennsylvania building, is one of the busiest women on the grounds. By the end of the week the building will be completely furnished throughout.

It is very pleasant to hear the flattering commendations of the women visitors here from all parts of the country; they express themselves enthusiastically in regard to the great work of the woman's department, and they seem to enjoy heartily the enthusiasm of the women nearly concerned in its success.

"It does me good," said Miss Davis, the brilliant young woman editor on The New York Press, "to see how you southern women have taken hold of things, and what you are accomplishing. I intend to give a great deal of space in my paper to your work here, and to show it to women at a distance as it really is. I do not intend, either, to bring up the old sectional questions, for I see that the south, as represented in this city, has come into her kingdom as a full-fledged American woman. There is not to be found a particle of southern prejudice; perhaps there may be some, of course, among the old people who were nearly associated with the war, but the southern man of forty only remembers those days as something connected with his childhood. The people seem to love their country truly, and take the greatest pride in it. They seem anxious to impress upon visitors that it is a loyal part of the United States, proud to be under the stars and stripes. I really think, after the sincere and tumultuous applause accorded the negro orator, Booker Washington, yesterday by a vast audience composed largely of southern people, that no one has a right to bring up the old slavery question in this country."

Miss Davis will remain here for a week or so doing exposition work for the woman's department of The New York Press, and also handling features in general.

I had a little chat yesterday with Mrs. Sibley, the Georgia woman who leads her state on the question of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She is clever, broad-minded and discerning and always has something interesting to say.

"I have been abroad all summer," she said. "I have followed right along in the footsteps of Ida Wells, the negro woman who, through misrepresentation of the southern people, has created such a sensation in England. I have had repeated to me the most dreadful assertions made by this woman and I thought yesterday as I listened to the dignified, logical and splendid speech of that negro man how different would be the influence should he take to the lecture platform. Every Englishman I met discovered at once that I was a southerner and the next question he asked was in regard to the statements made about us by Ida Wells. They are all very curious to get at the real state of things down here and a great many Britishers will visit the exposition."

Mrs. Sibley speaks in the highest terms of Lady Somerset, with whom she was associated during her visit abroad. "The papers have so maligned and misunderstood this noble woman," she said, "who lives to better the world. She is, in private life, a brilliant, charming person and publicly she is one of the greatest reformers of the day. She is a lineal descendent of Henry VIII, but she says: 'I am not proud of that fact, for my ancestor was a wicked gentleman and I believe the entire English nobility need reformation.'"

Mrs. Sibley is in the city for a few days. She will return for the entire session of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which convenes here in a few weeks.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

Society Personals.

Miss Mary Garwood, of Marietta, who has been visiting in Atlanta several days, returned home yesterday afternoon. Miss Garwood was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Daniel, of 457 Auburn avenue, while in the city and she was shown marked attention by many friends here. She is one of Marietta's most accomplished and attractive young ladies.

***

After a month's sojourn in the northern and eastern cities Mr. George May has returned to the city.

***

Dr. W. J. Blalock, who was called to Fayetteville on professional business day before yesterday, has returned to the city.

***

Miss Elmyr Taylor, of Macon, is in the city visiting Miss Della Veal, on Courtland street.

***

Miss Montine Sanders, of Gainesville, is in the city en route to Chattanooga in company with General Longstreet's party.

***

Mr. Sidney Thomas and wife, of Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio, who were married in that city on Wednesday, are spending their honeymoon in this city, taking in the fair.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Romare have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Lucy Romare, to Mr. Randolph Rose. The wedding will occur at St. Philip's church on Thursday, September 26th, at 12 o'clock.

***

Captain S. Lorn, of Meridian, Miss., and H. Rosebaum, of Bessemer, Ala., are in the city on a pleasure trip.

AT THE THEATERS.

"Chinatown" caught them again yesterday. This is one of the best attractions on the road and as the cast is practically the original one, the fascinating conglomeration of nonsense and cleverness goes better than ever before. Harry Conor shows what the character of Welland Strong was intended to be; Gilfoil's whistlings and imitations make a whole show of themselves.

Miss Steiner directed the orchestra at the "Little Hussar" last night and the production was excellent.

Al Field's Minstrels Tonight.

Al G. Field's minstrels, the first of the season, will open a two night's engagement at the Grand tonight and the indications are that the opening will be witnessed by a packed house. As a minstrel manager, Al Field has won an enviable reputation by his fair dealings with the public. The people demand a change. They want something new all the time in minstrelsy as in everything else. To meet this demand Al Field has this season departed from old time ruts and methods and offers a show that is new and up to date in every particular.

Field's first part, said to be the most magnificent ever used by a minstrel company, represents "The Court of Momus." It is a merry musical melange, deftly woven to introduce all the funny comedians, the galaxy of sweet singers and the great collection of novelties in this production.

Not many of the present generation have ever had an opportunity to see old Dan Emmitt, the author of Dixie, the most popular song ever written, but those who go to Field's show tonight will see that old gentleman direct the orchestra, while the musicians play his songs.

The southern papers are all very enthusiastic over the show. In Nashville and Memphis Field and his men made a great hit. The critics all agree that this is the best company he has ever had.

RALLY TONIGHT.

Christian Endeavorers Will Hold a General Meeting.

The local union of the Christian Endeavor Society of the city will hold its monthly meeting tonight at the Fifth Baptist church at 7:45 o'clock.

The following is the programme:

Introductory service of songs.

Prayer—F. M. Robinson.

Special devotional services and reports from societies.

Song.

Address, "Some of the Practical Benefits of the Local Union," Rev. J. J. Irvine.

Paper, "How to Arouse Enthusiasm in Local Union Work, Mrs. B. L. McCash.

Song.

Paper, "Junior Endeavor Work," Miss Anna Boyd.

Song.

Necessary business.

Closing remarks, Rev. A. R. Holderby.

Benediction, Rev. C. N. Donaldson.

Everybody is cordially invited to these services, especially the Endeavorers who may be in the city attending the exposition.

Mrs. Anna Gage, wife of Ex-Deputy U. S. Marshal, Columbus, Kan., says:

"I was delivered of **TWINS** in less than 20 minutes and with scarcely any pain after using only two bottles of **"MOTHERS' FRIEND"**

DID NOT SUFFER AFTERWARD.

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BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MEN OF VAST WEALTH

Great Gathering of Bankers To Be Held Here Soon.

BANKERS' CONVENTION COMING

Local Bankers Making Extensive Preparations To Receive Them.

CAPTAIN R. J. LOWRY TALKS OF THE MEETING

Hundreds of Bankers from All Parts of the Country To Attend the Meeting—Full List of Officers.

The twenty-first annual convention of the American Bankers' Association will be held in Atlanta on October 15th.

Arrangements have been made by the local executive committee of the Atlanta Clearing House Association, of which committee Captain Robert J. Lowry is chairman, to hold the sessions of the national association of financiers in the Grand opera house.

The body convenes at 10 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, October 15th, and continues for three days. As yet the official programme of the convention has not been arranged. The president and secretary of the organization are now busy making it up to send to the local executive committee in this city. However, the Atlanta committee has arranged its programme at this end. It will be carried out as follows:

Tuesday morning, October 15th, the convention will assemble at 10 o'clock, with President John P. Odell, president of the Orion National bank, in the chair. Rev. E. H. Barrett, of the First Presbyterian church, will deliver the invocation. Mayor Porter King, on the part of Atlanta, will greet the bankers in a cordial address of welcome, followed by a response from some gifted orator of the association.

Governor Atkinson will then speak greetings to the delegates, welcoming them to the state of Georgia. Invocation will be pronounced by Rev. Henry McDonald, of the Second Baptist church, on the morning opening the second day's session. Dr. Isaac Hopkins, pastor of Trinity church, will open the deliberations of the body on the morning of the third and last day of the convention.

Distinguished Bankers.

The assembling of the American Bankers' Association will draw to Atlanta the most distinguished and the most eminent financiers in this government. They will be here from Maine to Texas, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There are about fifteen thousand banking institutions in the United States, from which the national association draws a membership of about two thousand. It is expected that about a thousand or more of these will be in Atlanta. Without a doubt this is going to be the largest meeting the body has ever had. Aside from attending the convention in itself, there is a greater incentive to the delegates—that of seeing the biggest international exposition that the south has ever known. In addition to this feature of attraction to all, there is another inducement offered, especially to the delegates and members who have never visited the southland—that of seeing the country and the people who inhabit it. For these reasons, the twenty-first annual convention of the association will be the banner meeting, so far as numbers and general interest are concerned.

This organization was perfected nearly twenty-one years ago, in New York city, with a handful of bankers determined on making an association whose influence should be beneficially felt throughout this country and the world generally. From the small nucleus organized the association has grown and prospered and spread wonderfully, embracing the flower of the financiers of this country, as well as the brains of all of the great banking institutions in the United States.

The object and aim of the organization is to promote the general welfare and usefulness of banks and similar institutions, and to secure uniformity of action, together with the practical benefits to be derived from personal acquaintance and from discussion of subjects of importance to the banking and commercial interests of the country; and, especially to secure proper consideration of questions regarding the financial and commercial usages, customs and laws which affect the banking interests of the entire country, and for protection against loss by crime.

Mr. Lowry Talks.

A reporter had a short chat yesterday with Mr. Robert J. Lowry, the chairman of the executive committee of the Atlanta Clearing House Association, which has in charge the arrangement for the entertainment of the banker visitors.

"I felt safe in remarking," enthusiastically remarked Mr. Lowry, "that the twenty-first annual convention of the American Bankers' Association will be recorded as the banner anniversary meeting of the organization. We expect to entertain about 1,000 bankers with their wives and families. Among the personnel of the delegates will be some of the most distinguished and wealthiest financiers in this country. I receive letters every day from members in nearly every state notifying me of their intention to meet with the convention here, and asking that accommodations be secured for them and their parties. Accommodations for about 400 have been made so far by our committee at the Aragon and Kimball. As the requests come in daily, we increase the accommodations, of course. We are going to care for all who come and entertain them in a style which becomes the proverbial hospitality of Atlanta particularly and the south generally. As to the programme of entertainments, that has not yet been arranged, but will be in ample time.

"Sometime since the executive committee here—myself chairman, Messrs. James W. English, Paul Romare, T. B. Neal and W. A. Hemphill, of the Atlanta Clearing House Association—sent out 2,000 invitations to the members of the American Banking Association, on behalf of the Atlanta Clearing House Association, also, of all the banking institutions and trust companies in Atlanta and the Cotton States and International Exposition Company, bidding them all a cordial greeting and welcome to attend the national convention.

"Mr. D. G. Jones, manager of the Clearing House Association here, is assisting the executive committee in its labors. He and Mr. C. C. Sanders are getting up a handsome little book showing the history and progress of the local association. It will also contain a history of Atlanta, her industries, growth, progress and the like, written in snapping and concise style but interesting and sprightly withal. This book will be a souvenir of the twenty-first annual convention of the American Bankers' Association. The exposition in detail and illustrated will, of course, be one of the features of the souvenir book. Copies numbering 2,500 will be printed.

"The papers to be read and discussed in the convention will be numerous and comprehensive. They will deal with banking and commercial subjects. The value of the suggestions and instructions furnished by these papers and debates are incalculable, to say nothing of the interest to bankers and commercial men. Those who are not members of the National Association will be cordially welcomed to attend the convention, but as spectators, of course. I can't but believe that, with 8-cent cotton and the general wave of prosperity that is sweeping over the south now, we will show our northern brother bankers what a grand country is the southland. They will come, see and be convinced. Those letters I spoke of with respect to accommodations for the delegates, I have turned over to Mr. Alex Smith, chairman of the committee on public comfort. While away, everybody nearly whom I talked to said he was coming to the convention and exposition. Both are thoroughly advertised.

"We have decided to make the registration headquarters at the Kimball. When the delegates reach here they will register there and make themselves known. This will be done in order to facilitate things."

The Association's Officers.

The officers of the American Bankers' Association form a roster of distinguished men of wealth, brains and financial energy. They are men who have attained eminence and position in their respective cities of residence.

According to the constitution of the Association, each state and territory is entitled to and honored with an office of vice president. For Georgia Mr. Robert J. Lowry, of this city, holds that office in this organization.

The last meeting was held at Baltimore, with about three hundred delegates in attendance.

The officers elected there for the present year are as follows:

President—John J. P. Odell, president Union National Bank, Chicago, Ill.

First vice president—Douglas H. Thomas, president Merchants' National bank, Baltimore, Md.

Chairman executive council—E. H. Pullen, president First National bank, New York city.

Secretary—Henry W. Ford, No. 2 Wall street, New York city.

Executive Council.

Members ex-officio—John J. P. Odell, president Union National bank, Chicago, Ill. Douglas H. Thomas, president Union National bank, Baltimore, Md.

Members for one year—M. M. White, president Fourth National bank, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. H. Pullen, vice president National bank of the Republic, New York city; Thomas Brown, cashier Bank of California, San Francisco, Cal.; Frank W. Tracy, president First National bank, Springfield, Ill.; William Dawson, president Bank of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.; William T. Dixon, president National Exchange bank, Baltimore, Md.; Tom Randolph, president Merchants' and Planters' National bank, Sherman, Tex.

Members for two years—James B. Forgan, vice-president First National bank, Chicago; A. B. Hepburn, president Third National bank, New York city; F. E. Marshall, vice-president National bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.; William H. Rhawn, president National bank of the Republic, Philadelphia, Pa.; John P. Branch, president Merchants' National bank, Richmond, Va.; T. P. Day, cashier Peoples' National bank, Pittsburg, Pa.; F. W. Hayes, president Preston National bank, Detroit, Mich.

Members for three years—Myron T. Herrick, president Society for Savings, Cleveland, O.; Herman Justi, president First National bank, Nashville, Tenn.; Thomas P. Beal, president Second National bank, Boston, Mass.; Henry W. Yates, president Nebraska National bank, Omaha, Neb.; H. W. Wheeler, president Blaine State bank, Blaine, Wash.; J. Edward Simmons, president Fourth National bank, New York city; William C. Cornwell, president of the City bank, Buffalo, N. Y.

Vice Presidents.

One from each State and Territory:

Alabama—Edward B. Young, vice president Eufaula National bank, Eufaula.

Arizona—F. M. Murphy, president Prescott National bank, Prescott.

Arkansas—Jacob Trieber, President First National bank, Helena.

California—S. G. Murphy, president First National bank, San Francisco.

Colorado—C. E. Ross-Lewin, cashier First National bank, Denver.

Connecticut—F. N. Benhan, cashier Bridgeport National bank, Bridgeport.

Delaware—J. P. Winchester, president First National bank, Wilmington.

District of Columbia—George C. Henning, president Traders' National bank, Washington.

Florida—Bion H. Barnett, cashier National bank of Jacksonville, Jacksonville.

Georgia—Robert J. Lowry, president the Lowry Banking Company, Atlanta.

Idaho—C. Buntin, vice president C. Buntin & Co., Blackfoot.

Illinois—F. M. Blount, cashier Chicago National bank, Chicago.

Indian Territory—C. L. Anderson, cashier First National bank, Ardmore.

Indiana—J. H. Dehority, president First National bank, Elwood.

Iowa—W. E. Coffin, treasurer Iowa Loan and Trust Company, Des Moines.

Kansas—Lee Clarke, president First National bank, Parsons.

Kentucky—John H. Leathers, cashier Louisville Banking Company, Louisville.

Louisiana—James T. Hayden, president Whitney National bank, New Orleans.

Maine—Edward Stetson, president First National bank, Bangor.

Maryland—Charles C. Homer, president Second National bank, Baltimore.

Massachusetts—D. B. Hallett, cashier Boston National bank, Boston.

Michigan—A. B. Robinson, manager Union bank, Jackson.

Minnesota—A. C. Anderson, cashier St. Paul National bank, St. Paul.

Mississippi—G. W. Koontz, of Britton & Koontz, bankers, Natchez.

Missouri—D. V. Rieger, president Missouri National bank, Kansas City.

Montana—C. K. Cole, vice president Helena National bank, Helena.

Nebraska—N. S. Harwood, president First National bank, Lincoln.

Nevada—R. S. Osburn, cashier Bank of Nevada, Reno.

New Hampshire—O. C. Hatch, treasurer Littleton Savings bank, Littleton.

New Jersey—E. N. Douglas, president German National bank, Newark.

New Mexico—R. J. Palen, president First National bank, Santa Fe.

New York—A. C. Richmond, president Canajoharie National bank, Canajoharie.

North Carolina—A. G. Brenizer, cashier Commercial National bank, Charlotte.

North Dakota—S. S. Lyon, cashier First National bank, Fargo.

Ohio—Robert McCurdy, president First National bank, Youngstown.

Oklahoma—J. W. McNeal, president Guthrie National bank, Guthrie.

Oregon—J. J. Valentine, president Commercial National bank, Portland.

Pennsylvania—Conrad B. Day, president Seventh National bank, Philadelphia.

Rhode Island—John W. Vernon, cashier Merchants' National bank, Providence.

South Carolina—Andrew Simonds, president First National bank, Charleston.

South Dakota—William Van Eps, president Sioux Falls Savings bank, Sioux Falls.

Tennessee—J. A. Omberg, cashier Bank of Commerce, Memphis.

Texas—M. T. Jones, president South Texas National bank, Houston.

Utah—H. S. Young, cashier Deseret National bank, Salt Lake City.

Vermont—E. C. Smith, president Welden National bank, St. Albans.

Virginia—J. S. Ellett, president State bank of Virginia, Richmond.

Washington—Henry Oliver, president Columbia National bank, Tacoma.

West Virginia—Jacob S. Jameson, president First National bank, Piedmont.

Wisconsin—Charles Best, vice president Wisconsin National bank, Milwaukee.

Wyoming—Henry G. Hay, president Stock Growers' National bank, Cheyenne.

It is safe to say that nearly all of these officers will be present, besides five times as many more members who do not hold any office.

Atlanta is going to entertain them right royally.

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Sirup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM
High Grade Tobacco
AND
ABSOLUTELY PURE

INTERESTING TO ALL

It is interesting to know why Dr. Hathaway & Co., the specialists of 22½ South Broad street, this city, are so popular. A few reasons will explain:

They lead in their profession because they make it a study.

Are the most popular because their motto it honesty and their success unparalleled.

Are the most experienced because they treat thousands of cases and see the diseases included in their specialty in all their different phases.

Are the most successful because their treatments are new and unequaled in merit.

If you suffer from any of the diseases Dr. Hathaway & Co. treat you should consult them at once. This is the age of progress. Discoveries and inventions of the most important nature occur daily. In no field has a greater stride been made than in the medical profession. Diseases that were a few years ago considered incurable are now treated successfully.

Don't give up because your case is one of long standing and you were told years ago that you could not be cured. Don't allow a misfortune that can be corrected to mar your whole life because old remedies failed.

TRY THE NEW.

Seek relief in the front column of progress. Consult specialists who have made cases like your own a study, who have had years of experience in their treatment, who have fitted themselves with the especial view of treating certain cases.

THE THOUSANDS OF CASES THEY HAVE CURED ARE THE BEST EVIDENCES OF THEIR EFFICIENCY. Dr. Hathaway & Co. are regular graduates, and hold diplomas from some of the best colleges in the country, and also hold certificates from the state board of health. Their credentials are of the best and they make a true and genuine specialty of all special diseases peculiar to man and womankind skin, blood and nervous troubles Consultation is free, either at office or by mail.

SPECIALTIES.

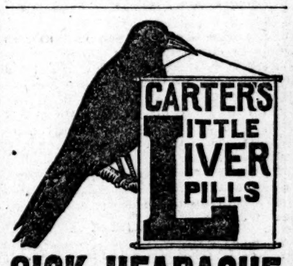
Syphilis, specific blood poisoning, nervous debility, stricture, impotency, unnatural discharges, kidney and urinary difficulties, piles, rheumatism, skin and blood diseases of all forms, catarrh and diseases of womankind.

Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blank No. 1, for men; No. 2 for women; No 3 for skin diseases; No. 4 for catarrh.

Office hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 5 and 6 to 8. Sundays: 10 to 1.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.

22½ South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

MOREY Parlor Gas Burner.
95-96 Handsome, Saving, no Renewals (guaranteed).
For Cut, Patent, Terms, &c., write to
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The public invited to inspect our display at our office

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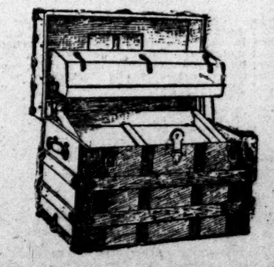
HIGH CLASS SALESMEN WANTED. LIBERAL TERMS.

TRUNKS.

NEW AUTOMATIC PATENT.



No More Mussing of Goods. Any Child Can Work It. Easily Raised. Never Gets Out of Order.

If you see this Trunk you won't get any other. I have secured the patent right for Atlanta and am now manufacturing them. Call and see them.

L. LIEBERMAN,

Atlanta Trunk Factory, 92 Whitehall. Branch Store at Railroad Crossing.

HARD to BEAT

...US ON RELIABLE, STYLISH...

Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods.

Our Values Are Big,
Our Prices Small,
So Buy Your Rig
From Us This Fall.

EISEMAN & WEIL

Men's and Boys' Outfitters,

3 Whitehall St

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GRAND

TONIGHT

And Saturday Matinee and Night.

. . . THE AL. G. FIELD . . .

MINSTRELS

—AND—

UTOPIA.

60 PROMINENT PEOPLE. 60

Including old Dan Emmett, the originator of Minstrelsy and the Author of the Famous Song, "DIXIE."

Special Scenery for the Entire Production! Usual prices. Seats at Grand box office. sep15-sun wed thu fri sat

Monday and Tuesday, September 23d and 24th. Tuesday Matinee.

Bartley Campbell's

PICTURESQUE ROMANTIC PLAY,

THE WHITE SLAVE.

SEE The Wonderful Steamboat Scene.
The Realistic Rainstorm.
A car load of New and Beautiful Scenery.

THE FAMOUS "WHITE SLAVE" QUARTET.

Usual prices. Seats at Grand Box Office.

DE GIVE'S **COLUMBIA THEATRE**

SECOND WEEK
—OF—
MABEL PAIGE
And Her Splendid Company.
—PRESENTING TONIGHT
QUEEN MAB.
Saturday Matinee,
LABELLE MARGUERITE.
Saturday Night,
RUNAWAY GIRL.

Popular Prices—10c, 20c, 30c and 50c.
Matinees—15c and 25c.
Seats at Miller's Book Store.
Secure your tickets for the watch given away Saturday night.

Monday and Tuesday, September 23d and 24th. Matinee Tuesday.

"Here Is Where We All Laugh."

A Green Goods Man.

The Great Farce Comedy Success Interpreted by a Splendid Company Including the Marvelous

EDWINA,

The sensation of New York this summer. See the famous Trilby Dances.
Usual prices. Seats at Miller's book store under Columbia theater.
THE GRAND J-2—sSYcoBo:.

The Funniest Show on the Mid, : : THE : :

"Old Plantation,"

A GLIMPSE OF DIXIE BEFORE THE WAR

FREE! FREE! FREE!

: : GRAND : :

Baloon Ascension

AND PARACHUTE LEAP.

Prof. CHARLES THOMPSON, the Acknowledged High-Flyer of the World.

LAKEWOOD PARK, Friday, Sept. 20, 4 p. m.

Don't fail to see the inflating of the monster balloon, the exciting start, the plunge to earth, at a height of 5,000 feet
Don't forget the date—Friday, September 20th, 4 p. m.
Extra cars will run from 1 to 7 p. m. from postoffice every fifteen minutes.
Seats for all ladies.

Let me see, where did he tell me I could get the best Clothes, Hats and Furnishings, for the least money? Ah! I have it---at Geo. Muse Clothing Co., 38 Whitehall, of course.

Notice To the Public

Commencing September 18th and continuing thereafter until close of the Exposition, all suburban trains of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad will arrive at and depart from Whitehall street crossing, Atlanta, Ga., at which place our office has been established for the sale of tickets for all suburban trains. No baggage will be checked for or carried on these trains; baggage for passengers using such trains will be forwarded from Union Depot, Atlanta, on next succeeding train stopping at destination of passenger.

GEORGE C. SMITH, JNO. A. GEE,
Pres. & Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass. Agt

We Manufacture

—ALL KINDS—

TRUNKS, VALISES,
BAGS, CASES, Etc.

THE ROLLER TRAY TRUNK

THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK EVER DEVISED.

H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO.
TRUNK AND BAG COMPANY,
57 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,
And Richmond Va.

PETER LYNCH

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell street, and branch store 201 Peters street, is just now receiving a supply of turnipseed, such as ruta baga, red top, white flat dutch, white globe, yellow globe, red top globe, pomeranean globe, yellow aberdeen, dixie, seven top and other varieties; also, fruit jars and fruit-jar fixtures of all kinds separate. His stock of fruit jars are Mason's metal top, Mason's improved glass top, Glassboro improved, Woodbury and Millville, all in pints, quarts and half gallons; also, a large supply of jelly tumblers, one-half and one-third pints, and other varieties of goods at his stores on Whitehall and Peters streets.

The usual stock of fine wines, ales, beers, porter, brandies, gins, rums and whiskies of the very best grades for medicinal and beverage purposes can be had at his Whitehall street store.

A perfect variety store at each place. All orders accompanied with the cash filled promptly and at reasonable rates.

250 empty wine and spirit barrels and half barrels.

Terms cash.

JENKINS SUSPECTED

H. T. Jenkins Under Semi-Arrest in Connection with the Bass Case.

HE IS GUARDED BY OFFICERS

Sensational Developments Have Occurred in the Murder Mystery.

HE MAY BE CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY

Captain Wright Said That Jenkins Was Under Close Guard During the Night.

H. T. Jenkins, the man who has strived with a remarkable earnestness to fasten the crime of the murder of Baker A. Bass on one of the city detectives, will himself doubtless be lodged behind prison bars this morning, charged with being implicated in that crime, either directly or indirectly.

Jenkins was practically under arrest last night. He was closely guarded by several detectives and his escape was impossible.

Jenkins has been under surveillance for some time, but it was not decided to put him under semi-arrest until last night, so far as known.

It could not be learned last night what charge would be made against Jenkins when he is formally arrested, but if not charged with the direct commission of the crime, he will be held as a conspirator, according to the officers.

It is probable that another man will also be arrested this morning charged with complicity in the crime. His name is known only to the detectives.

The arrest of Jenkins in connection with the Bass murder is an event long expected by the detectives and newspaper men acquainted with the facts of the case. Jenkins has done many things since the fateful morning of August 30th, when Baker Bass was found lying in a pool of his own blood on Ivy street, to excite the suspicion of the detectives.

He has been suspected with knowledge of the crime almost since that morning, but it was not until yesterday that the developments in the case seemed to warrant the arrest of Jenkins.

H. T. Jenkins has been the shining light among those who professed to be hunting the murderer. He began his crusade on the day of the murder. He has continued it from that day unceasingly, remarkably so. That zeal, instead of convincing others that he in no way knew anything of the dark crime, had the effect of exciting suspicion against himself, and for some days his arrest has been whispered about as only a matter of time.

The theory that Baker Bass committed suicide passed from the minds of almost everybody some time ago. Those who have frequently been heard to express the opinion that the commission man was his own murderer have changed their minds lately and now almost the entire sentiment is that he was murdered.

Jenkins formerly had business dealings with Baker A. Bass. He sold Bass goods. Jenkins says that he loaned Bass money. He says that Bass owed him money at the time of his death. That is denied by some.

It has been said that Jenkins was intimately connected with Bass in transactions that have since been the subject of comment. He took a very prominent interest in securing Bass's release when the grocer was arrested on two indictments found by the grand jury. Jenkins has contended from the first that Bass was innocent of the charges against him and that he was being conspired against by the detectives.

Jenkins bore no good will toward the detectives, on whom he had attempted to fasten the crime. Differences existed between them. They have had personal difficulties. Jenkins says that he knew all about Bass's business and that the commission man was innocent. He said that he was intimately acquainted with Bass's affairs.

It has been advanced as a theory that Baker Bass was murdered by some of his former companions in business. It has been openly claimed by the detectives interested that Bass had, in his life time, agreed to give away his associates in the alleged questionable business run by him. Bass was to hand over his accomplices to the officers and he was in turn to be given time to arrange his business affairs, if he would agree to name the men hunted by the officers.

It was first printed in The Constitution on the Monday following the murder of Bass, that he might have been murdered by his former associates. That was advanced as a theory. That theory has been acted on by the detectives working on the case since that time. The culmination of the mystery of the murder of Baker Bass will be worked out on that theory. The detectives say so themselves. The theory was based on the meager facts of the case known at the time, but time and work has demonstrated the trustworthiness of that clew.

Baker Bass was murdered near the corner of Ivy and Ellis streets, shortly after 4 o'clock, on the morning of Friday, August 30th. He was found on the sidewalk mortally wounded. A pistol bullet had been fired into his head just above the ear and he was then unconscious. He died at his home, two blocks away, a few hours later.

Not since the hour of the discovery of the crime has the mystery appeared so nearly cleared up as it does this morning.

Perhaps more than one person will be under arrest today charged with conspiracy in connection with the case.

THE SATURDAY NIGHT CLUB.

The South Carolina Dispensary Question Will Be Discussed Tonight.

There will be an interesting discussion at the Saturday Night Club this evening on the question "Resolved, That the dispensary system, as practiced in South Carolina, is the best solution of the liquor question." Messrs. F. A. Dille and E. T. Boggs will speak on the affirmative and Messrs. A. P. Wood and R. L. D. McAllister on the negative side of the question. The club meets in the hall of the Young Men's Library, and all the friends of the club are invited to attend.

AWARDED $3,500 IN FEES.

The Central Trust Co. Is Allowed Fees by the Special Master.

The report of Special Master W. M. Black upon the intervening petition of the Central Trust Company, of New York, as trustee, in the case vs. the Atlanta and Florida railroad, was filed yesterday morning in the clerk's office of the United States court.

The special master allows the company the amount of $3,500 as compensation for their services in the case, the fees of Messrs. Butler, Stillman & Hubbard and Henry B. Tompkins having been decided by consent.

ARE YOU DEAF?

DON'T YOU WANT TO HEAR?

The AURAPHONE will help you if you do. It is a recent scientific invention which will assist the hearing of anyone not born deaf. When in the ear it is invisible and does not cause the slightest discomfort. It is to the ear what glasses are to the eye—an ear spectacle. Enclose stamp for particulars. Can be tested **FREE OF CHARGE** at the **NEW YORK AURAPHONE CO.'S** Offices: 548 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

sept14-tf-fol n r m

BY THE POISON ROUTE

W. F. Hunt Ends His Life by Taking an Overdose of Laudanum.

NO EXPLANATION IS GIVEN

Swallowed the Drug in a Decatur Street Barroom Shortly After Noon Yesterday and Died Later.

W. F. Hunt, a clerk in the employ of Gullatt, the Decatur street grocer, took a large dose of laudanum yesterday and died from the effects of it about 5 o'clock. He swallowed the drug in a glass of whisky at a Decatur street barroom a few minutes before 1 o'clock.

The drug was poured from a bottle of laudanum which it seems that Hunt had just purchased and the intent to suicide was deliberate. He and a friend walked into the bar and called for drinks. While the proprietor of the establishment was getting a bottle of whisky for Hunt the latter poured the laudanum in his glass. He then poured the whisky on top of it, swallowing the contents of the glass without remark.

Hunt walked out of the saloon and a few minutes later was put in a hack and sent home by his brother. He soon fell under the influence of the poison and never awoke again to tell his story.

There is no cause assigned for the act of Hunt. He is said to be in fair circumstances and had a good position. One of his friends said last night that he had been drinking a good deal lately.

The drug which ended Hunt's life was swallowed in a saloon in the shadow of the station house. Hunt and a man named Ford walked into McDonald's bar opposite the station house and called for drinks. Ford took a glass of beer. Hunt ordered whisky. A whisky glass was set before him by Proprietor McDonald. The latter then reached for a bottle of whisky on the shelf. While he was doing so Hunt pulled from his pocket a small bottle of something and poured the contents in his glass. Replacing the bottle in his pocket he waited for the whisky to be set before him. When Mr. McDonald handed him the flask he noticed something black in the glass and asked Hunt what it was. The latter made some jocular remark and before McDonald had time to think of anything else Hunt poured out a drink of whisky and swallowed the contents of the glass.

Himself and friend then left the place and went up Decatur street. Hunt entered another barroom and in it showed the bartender the empty laudanum bottle. In a few minutes the drug began to take effect and when it was learned that Hunt had swallowed the poison his brother, L. Hunt, was sent for. The latter quickly summoned physicians and, placing his brother in a hack, took him to his home on the corner of Fair and Fort streets. Hunt got weaker rapidly and when he reached home was then too far gone to be saved.

Dr. Collier and Dr. Gober and others were called and did all they could for the dying man, but to no effect. Hunt breated his last shortly after 5 o'clock, after several hours of unconsciousness.

Hunt's wife is in delicate health and the demise of her husband added to her pain. Herself and three young children were left husbandless and fatherless by the act of Hunt.

No one could be found last night who could ascribe any reason for the act of the suicide. His friends said that he was doing fairly well and that they know no reason why he should have killed himself, unless it was on account of his drinking.

It seems, from what could be learned, that Hunt has frequently threatened to kill himself and to some his act yesterday was no surprise.

Hunt was for several years with Stewart Bros., the Decatur street grocers, having gone with Gullatt when the latter succeeded Stewart Bros. some time ago. He is said to have been a splendid grocery clerk and was paid good wages.

The remains of the dead man were taken charge of by Undertaker Patterson last night and will probably be interred today.

Hunt was at one time a member of the Red Men and other secret societies. He was well-known in the third ward, where he lived, and, in fact, he had many friends in the city.

It could not be learned last night what quantity of the drug Hunt took. Mr. McDonald said that it was a small amount. The latter became suspicious after Hunt left his place and sent a doctor to investigate Hunt's actions. It was quickly discovered that he had purchased the laudanum from a near-by drug store and a search was then made for the grocery clerk. He was found in another saloon, as stated.

The Race Question,

So strongly discussed by Professor Booker Washington, is of absorbing interest to both black and white. No well informed man of either race should do without it. Send five cents for The Constitution containing it, which will include its postage.

WILL MEET TONIGHT.

The Federation of Trades Called in Special Session.

There will be an important meeting of the Atlanta Federation of Trades at its hall on Alabama street tonight. The meeting is a special one, and was called by President Riley yesterday morning.

The objects of the meeting were not given out, but members of the federation said last night that business of the utmost importance would be transacted. Action on some important questions of interest to the labor organizations of the state will be had.

The meeting was called by President Riley at the request of five members of the federation, J. M. Welter, M. B. Morrison, B. T. Barefield, William Strauss and H. S. Chase.

To Wait On You.

Exposition Livery Company, rear Alcazar hotel, will look after your horse and buggy. Splendid stable and experienced men to handle stock. sep 20—3t

MR. ABBETT VERY ILL.

He Is in a Very Precarious Condition at Manchester.

Mr. Charles Abbett, son of Colonel H. M. Abbett, of the Atlanta and West Point railroad, is in a critical condition at the home of his parents in Manchester.

Early yesterday morning he was taken suddenly ill and during the day his condition has not improved. He is suffering with a tumor on the brain and it is feared that an operation will be necessary. Drs. Longino, Foster and Armstrong were in consultation yesterday, but no conclusion was reached up to a late hour last night.

Mr. Abbett is a very popular young man of Atlanta and his friends are legion. He is well known in this city and many prayers will be made in his behalf. He has not been able to speak since the attack and his condition is extremely critical.

Another Proposition.

Send $2 and you will get The Constitution, beginning with September 15th, giving the above two issues, until January 1st, covering the entire period of the exposition.

BESIDE THE TRACK

A Young Atlantian Found Near a Mississippi Railroad.

PROBABLY FELL FROM A TRAIN

He Was an Officer in the Capital City Guard and Was Well Known in Atlanta.

The friends of Mr. J. E. White, of this city, will be shocked to learn of a serious accident which befell that gentleman and the results of which may prove fatal, from an account received yesterday by Mr. W. C. Howard, of this city.

The news of the sad accident was received by Mr. Howard in a letter dated the 17th instant and received by him from a friend, Mr. R. P. Gathright, of Meridan, Miss. In his letter that gentleman stated that Mr. White had been found in an unconscious condition on the side of the tracks of the Alabama Great Southern road, by a section master and it was seen that his condition was critical, and he was taken to the home of the writer, where he now lies in a very precarious condition. From the account sent by Mr. Gathright, the injured man is not expected to live and it is hoped that his relatives may be communicated with should the case assume a fatal termination.

His brother, Mr. Lewis White, is at Chickamauga with the Capital City Guards attending the dedication ceremonies, and his sister is out of the city, on a visit to New York city.

Mr. White was a prominent member of the Capital City Guards and was a lieutenant of Company B of that organization, and well and favorably known here. He has a large acquaintance and the news of the sad accident will be received with much sorrow by his host of friends.

How the accident occurred it is impossible to assertain and it is one of those instances that are shrouded in mystery and can be explained by none but the injured themselves.

The particulars received were very meager and beyond the fact that the injured man had been found by the section master gave no details.

The discovery of the man was made over a week ago and he remained in an unconscious condition until Sunday, after which his life seemed doomed and with the hope of communicating with his family, no doubt Mr. Gathright sent the letter to Mr. Howard.

Beyond the above information nothing has learned of the accident in this city, and it is hoped that his condition is such now that he may recover.

MOTE BOYD DIES.

PROBABLY DUE TO APOPLEXY OR HEART DISEASE.

For Years a Well-Known Druggist in This City—Not Known To Be Ill.

Mote Boyd, a well-known druggist, died at police headquarters last night from what cause has not yet been determined.

He was discovered by Turnkey Heard and Roger Boyd, the latter a relative of the dead man about 10 o'clock.

The coroner will hold an inquest this morning.

Mote Boyd has been a resident of Atlanta for many years. He was a graduate in chemistry and has been in the drug business in Atlanta for several years. He was formerly with Jacobs' pharmacy. He had a drug store of his own at one time on the corner of Peachtree and Decatur streets, where Harry Silverman now is. Lately he has been collecting for Dr. Ridley.

Boyd is well known in the city and has many friends. He was a genial fellow and made friends by the hundred.

He lived with his brother, Mr. Virge Boyd, one of the best known and most popular conductors on the Georgia railroad, on Gilmer street.

The cause of Boyd's death was not determined last night. Those about the station house attributed it to apoplexy or heart disease.

THE WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Thursday opened with an anti-cyclone still hovering over the regions south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers, while to the northwest the atmospheric pressure rapidly diminished until a well defined storm center was formed in the extreme northwest. At nightfall the same conditions existed, except that the storm in the northwest had increased in depth considerably. During the day there was no rainfall worthy of mention, except at Baltimore, Md., where there was nearly an inch. High temperatures still prevailed throughout the entire country.

For Georgia today: Generally fair, continuing warm.

Local Report for Wednesday.

Mean daily temperature	83
Normal temperature	72
Highest in twenty-four hours	92
Lowest in twenty-four hours	74
Rainfall twenty-four hours to 7 p. m.	.00
Deficiency of rainfall since January 1st	0.34

GEORGE E. HUNT,
Local Forecast Official.

Weather Bulletin.

Observations taken at 7 o'clock p. m.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.	Barometric Pressure	Temperature	Wind Velocity	Rainfall in past 12 hours	Max. Temp.
SOUTHEAST—					
Atlanta, Ga., partly cl'dy	30.04	86	L	.00	92
Augusta, Ga., clear	30.08	80	L	.00	92
Charlotte, N. C., clear	30.04	84	L	.00	96
Jacksonville, Fla., clear	30.10	78	6	.00	86
Knoxville, Tenn., clear	30.04	82	C	.00	92
Mobile, Ala., clear	30.06	80	6	.00	88
Montgomery, Ala., clear	30.02	86	L	.00	94
Pensacola, Fla., clear	30.04	4	L	.00	88
Savannah, Ga., clear	30.12	76	6	.00	88
Tampa, Fla., p. cloudy	30.06	78	L	T.	90
Wilmington, N. C., clear	30.10	78	8	.00	92
SOUTHWEST—					
Corpus Christi, Tex., clear	29.92	84	16	.00	86
Fort Smith, Ark., clear	29.86	84	6	.00	90
Galveston, Tex., clear	30.00	82	10	T.	86
Memphis, Tenn., clear	29.98	86	L	.00	94
Meridian, Miss., clear	30.00	80	L	.00	92
New Orleans, La., clear	30.04	80	6	.00	88
Palestine, Tex., p. cloudy	29.92	88	10	.00	92
NORTHEAST—					
Baltimore, Md., cloudy	30.04	74	6	.86	86
Cincinnati, O., clear	29.98	88	6	.00	94
Detroit, Mich., clear	29.90	76	L	.00	86
New York, N. Y., clear	30.04	68	12	.00	76
Norfolk, Va., cloudy	30.08	82	6	T.	100
NORTHWEST—					
Chicago, Ill., clear	29.80	84	22	.00	90
Dodge City, Kan., clear	29.54	86	30	.00	92
Huron, S. D., p. cloudy	29.20	92	18	.00	102
North Platte, Neb., p. c.	29.34	92	22	.00	96
Omaha, Neb., clear	29.52	88	24	.00	96

Weather Forecast for Friday.

Virginia—Fair, preceded by local thunder storms in eastern portion; southerly winds.

North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia—Fair, continued warmer; southerly winds.

Eastern Florida—Showers; easterly winds.

Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—Generally fair; continued warm; southerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Generally fair except local showers on coast; increasing southerly winds.

Arkansas and Tennessee—Fair and continued warm; southerly winds Friday, cooler on Saturday.

BONDS THAT CHAFE

E. E. Griswold Went to Washington State When His Wife Swore.

HE SAYS SHE WAS FAITHLESS

So He Sues for Divorce in a Far-Away State—News in the Courts.

Into the hands of Sheriff Barnes there has come from Cowlitz county, Washington state, copies of divorce application papers to be served upon the person who was for several years known as Mrs. Edward E. Griswold.

The request for divorce comes after five years of harmonious separation and is based on Biblical grounds as well as alleging collateral reasons of the customary character.

The papers have been forwarded to Sheriff Barnes that he may serve them upon Mrs. Griswold and perfect the divorce proceedings. It is alleged by Griswold that it was in the mating month of February, 1885, that he was united in marriage to the woman he now seeks to be separated from.

As time passed on, according to Griswold, his wife became erratic in her ways. She began to collect a number of habits that were not only unnecessary, but were such as caused her to be talked about in the neighborhood in which he lived. Griswold remonstrated, but to no avail. In the latter part of 1889 and in the early part of 1890 Griswold claims that his wife was decidedly intimate with men whose names he does not know.

It was then that he finally told her that she must mend her ways at once. "According to the petition, Mrs. Griswold turned upon her husband and in words that spoke plainly her sentiments told him that if he did not like her ways he could "go to h—l."

Griswold probably pondered over his wife's suggestion. At any rate, not liking her ways he went to Washington state. Now comes the divorce proceedings. In the petition Griswold states that he has been informed that she goes under the name of Mattie Henderson.

Shearer Wants Exemplary Damages.

A suit for $5,000 damages was filed yesterday by F. H. Shearer against F. J. Leary and W. M. Leary. Shearer asks for exemplary damages.

The plaintiff, Shearer, says that he is an employe of the Norcross Building Company and as such went into the office of the Leary's to inquire regarding a nuisance which he tried to abate for them.

In the language of the plaintiff, "wantonly, without warning and without provocation defendants assaulted him with a large paper weight or other hard substance, striking the plaintiff over the eye. Plaintiff was knocked down, rendered unconscious and while in that condition was beaten and bruised by defendants."

Kontz & Conyers are Shearer's attorneys.

Courthouse Cullings.

The suit of Georgia P. Newton against T. R. Hatcher and others was dismissed yesterday before Judge Lumpkin. There were several suits, but all were consolidated and dismissed together. The suits involved title in land.

The suits of Henry R. Power et al., against the B. M. White Furniture Company was referred yesterday to Mr. George T. Osborn as auditor with full powers.

In the case of C. M. Morris against W. F. Brewer, who countersued Morris, a verdict for the defendant, Brewer, in the sum of $22 and $14 interest was given.

The Modern Way.

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs.

Has Moved.

Dr. W. H. Whitehead has moved his office from the Equitable building to the Temple Court building, corner Pryor and Alabama streets, rooms 709 and 711. Hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday, 9 to 12 a. m. Practice limited to Skin Diseases and Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs. sept4-1m wed fri sun

Will Care for You.

Go in your buggy to exposition and leave it with Exposition Livery Company, main entrance, Wilson avenue, rear of Alcazar hotel. They will attend to your horses. sep 20—3t

Attention, G. A. R.

The Central railroad of Georgia will run a special excursion from Atlanta to Andersonville, Ga., on September 24th, at the exceedingly low rate of $3.25 for the round trip, in order for the Grand Army of the Republic to visit the national cemetery. Special trains will be run from Atlanta on September 24th, returning September 25th. Schedules, etc., to be announced later. Tickets will be sold September 24th, good returning to September 25th. For further information in regard to schedules, etc., apply at Central railroad office, transportation building, exposition grounds, and 16 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga. tf.

CITY NEWS.

—Conductor Chinault, one of the oldest conductors in the Pullman car service, is now at the exposition grounds in connection with the Pullman train on display. Conductor Chinault was one of the first sleeping car conductors ever known in the south and has many friends in Atlanta.

—The O. M. Mitchell post Grand Army of the Republic has opened its hall, corner Alabama and Forsyth streets and has detailed Comrade Mattison to see that the campfire is kept burning brightly all the time.

—Mr. John Lynch, an old Atlanta boy, who is now connected with Browning, King & Co., of Cincinnati, is in the city visiting his old friends.

—Mr. Ed Brown, known throughout the south as one of the most popular and successful of hotel office men, is now again at the Aragon, after having passed the summer at the eastern resorts, where he made many new friends.

—Miss Grace D'Alvigny, the charming and accomplished daughter of Dr. Charles D'Alvigny, has gone to the Sacred Heart convent, Manhattan, N. Y., where she will remain for the next three years completing her studies.

Mount Vesuvius Boiling Over.

Naples, September 19.—Mount Vesuvius is becoming more actively eruptive and the volume of lava thrown out threatens to overflow the roads leading to this city.

CLEAN . . . CLEAR and BEAUTIFUL
The result of using
Pine Blossom Soap
The best and most effective Medicated Toilet Soap known. An absolutely pure, antiseptic soap, possessing powerful cleansing and curative properties. It both purifies and heals. Indispensable for the toilet and bath.
Price 25 cents, AT ALL DRUGGISTS.
FOSTER MEDICINE CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Tried Friends Best.
For thirty years Tutt's Pills have proven a blessing to the invalid. Are truly the sick man's friend.
A Known Fact
For bilious headache, dyspepsia sour stomach, malaria, constipation and all kindred diseases.
TUTT'S Liver PILLS
AN ABSOLUTE CURE.

GEO. M. FOLGER & BROS.,
12 Wall Street, Kimball House.
Densmore, Caligraph, Mimeograph
...AND...
Office Supplies.
Typewriter Repairing a Specialty.

SOME SPECIALS STOVES

From $5.00 Up.
KING Hardware Co.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DRS. GEO. & ED. TIGNOR, DENTISTS, 24½ Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

MARVIN L. CASE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 208 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

HALL BROTHERS, Civil and mining engineers, 67 Gate City bank building, Atlanta, Ga. Surveys of all kinds. Special attention given to mines, quarries and hydraulics. july29-1y

Dr. J. A. Childs. Dr. W. L. Champion. DRS. CHILDS & CHAMPION. Genito-urinary and rectal diseases. Rooms 201 and 202 Fitten building, Atlanta. Ga. apr16-12m

J. A. DREWRY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Griffin, Ga. Prompt attention to collections. Reference: Merchants' and Planters' bank.

Thomas L. Bishop. Malvern Hill. Walter R. Andrews. BISHOP, ANDREWS & HILL, Attorneys at Law, 20½ East Alabama Street. jun29-3m

R. T. Dorsey. P. H. Brewster. Albert Howell. DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL, LAWYERS. Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe Building, 69½ Whitehall street. Telephone 520.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Nearly new, fine-toned, upright, Hardman piano; breaking up housekeeping, reason selling; no reasonable offer will be refused. Address, P. O. box 745. sep 20-3t fri sun tu

A SECOND-HAND, 50-horse engine and 60-horse boiler in good condition. Answer 210 Norcross building. sep 20-7t

CODES ANNOTATED to date, with both acts and decisions, for $6. Address P. O. Box 22, Columbus, Ga. sep11-15

LIME 35 cents per barrel in dray load lots. Every barrel guaranteed. Office 257 Marietta street. Telephone 328. sept15-1m

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—8-room house, Cleveland Station, Georgia railroad; cars at door; five miles from city. C. H. Girardeau, 8 East Wall street. sep 20 fri sat sun

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Charming rooms; splendidly located. 187 Ivy street.

FOR RENT—Three connecting rooms on the first floor at 212 Luckie street, corner of Thurman; nearly opposite Moore Memorial church; on car line; $10. sep11-3t-wed fri sun

LARGE ROOM in the Grand to let. Apply at 100 Whitehall street. sep 20-4t.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms by day or week; every convenience; terms reasonable. 100 North Pryor street, opposite Hotel Marion.

ONE NICE, newly furnished front room, in private family; one block from exposition car line and in sight of Hotel Angier. Address, H. P., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Elegantly furnished rooms, on car line to exposition; excellent board next door. No. 38 Capitol avenue. sep 20-2t

VERY desirable rooms centrally located by day or week. 191 Peachtree street, opposite Leyden house. sept6-fri,sun,wed,fri

PERSONAL.

PICTURE FRAMES made to order, cheaper than anybody, on short notice, get my prices before ordering. 69½ Whitehall.

WANTED—The address of any old confederate veteran who wishes to sell exposition souvenirs. Address, Souvenir, care Constitution.

IF YOU want your watch repaired in first-class order go to E. Lineck, 9 East Alabama street.

DEAREST RUDOLPH—Don't miss the most wonderful attraction at the exposition—the great battle of Gettysburg cyclorama—located just outside the main entrance; none are comparable with it; cost $80,000. Lovingly, Trilby. sept1-1m sun wed fri

SKIN DISEASES on the hands cured without the use of medicine; not over three years for $15 dollars; not over seven years for $25. A. Corpen, Sterling Station, Ga. sep 19-3t.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Bright boy with natural ability for machine and electrical work to learn the business. No others need apply. No. 1, care Constitution.

WANTED—In Savannah, ten first-class painters by James F. Butler, 52 Drayton street, Savannah, Ga. sep 19-3t

WANTED—Two bread bakers; two cake bakers; two wagon men. Apply at once. J. D. Brady, 122 Whitehall. sept 19-2t.

CANVASSERS wanted, either sex, on salary. Apply room 27, Metropolitan hotel.

NEW FACE—All about changing the features and renovating blemishes in 150-page book for a stamp. John H. Woodbury, 127 W. 42d street, New York, inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap. sept30-1y

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Ladies to take sewing home; $1.50 per day; outfit 75c; free instructions. 40½ North Forsyth street, room 1.

WANTED—Twenty young ladies to sing in an opera chorus. Apply Madame Taylor, 45 Auburn avenue.

TWO QUICK, intelligent and willing young white women needed as waitresses. 156-58 Whitehall street.

WANTED—Female good cook, white or colored; room on lot if desired; good wages to right party. Apply at 567 Whitehall street. sep15-4t-sun wed fri sun

WANTED—Experienced laundry help, markers and machine hands. Excelsior Steam laundry, 53 Decatur street. sep 19-7t.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

GENTLEMAN from Virginia wants a situation at the exposition to exhibit machinery. W. H., box 68, Grottoes, Va. sep 20-4t fri sun tu th

TWO experienced waiters (white) would like position in exposition grounds. Address A. L. M., Constitution office.

A SOBER young bartender, good mixer, speaks German and English fluently, desires position. Address, C. R. D., Constitution office.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced man in general office work or bookkeeping; also experienced in laundry. S. S., care Constitution.

SITUATION WANTED—First class chef and caterer, experienced and reliable. Address P. N. Lepesh, care Constitution. sep 20-2t

WANTED—Situation by a first-class cabinet maker, quick, with plenty of tools. Address B. B., Constitution office.

A GOOD bread and cake baker wants a good place. Address, A. B., Constitution.

WANTED—A situation by a young man, writes a good hand, quick and accurate at figures, would work at exposition, has letters of recommendation which are good. Address, Competent, care Constitution.

SITUATION WANTED—An experienced machinery salesman would like a place at the exposition. Address B., 229 East Fair street, city. sep18-5t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

YOUNG widow in reduced circumstances desires position as housekeeper or companion to lady. References exchanged. Address, T. C., 179 Hull street, Savannah, Ga. sep 20-3t fri sun tu

WANTED—Agents.

ENERGETIC MEN who will work can secure a contract worth $2,000 to $3,000 a year by addressing, with satisfactory references, Lowe, care Constitution.

AGENTS WANTED in every state to introduce "The Comet" camera; entirely new; profits immense. Address Aiken, Gleason & Co., X20, LaCrosse, Wis. sept1-wed fri sun M. H.

WANTED—Salesman.

WANTED—By a large Philadelphia Corporation, a salesman to represent them in the state of Georgia. Only those willing to travel on commission basis need write; to such, however, an unusual opening is offered. References of the highest order required. Address, C. E. Klough, No. 130 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A live, energetic salesman to sell the drug trade; salary or commission; permanent position; no experience needed. Address The Thompson Medicine Co., Lexington, Ky. sep 18-22.

WANTED—Reliable salesmen to carry our goods as a specialty or side line. Ohio Oil and Grease Co., Cleveland, O. sep 13-5t.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To rent a dray mule or horse for two weeks. 22 East Alabama street. sep 20-2t

WANTED—Second-hand roll-top desk, oak preferred. Address, P. O. box 776.

LODGING.

WANTED—Lodgers by the day or week, in a quiet home, very near Aragon. Address, 37 East Harris street.

LODGING—New, nice, clean beds, from one to six to room, on second and third floors. 2½ North Broad. 50c a head.

LODGING—Large front rooms; centrally located; convenient to exposition. 95 Spring street. sep 15 1w

WANTED—Houses.

WANTED—To rent a residence in the city or suburbs. Address stating location and terms, Hooper Alexander. sep 19-2t.

WANTED—To rent or lease a small hotel, healthy location; would buy if inducements offered. Address W. J. L., Constitution office. sep 17—5t

FINANCIAL.

I HAVE A FEW HUNDRED dollars to loan on personal security, diamonds, jewelry or other collateral. Confidential. Address Box 581, Atlanta. july 26-tf.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

GET PRICES of George O. Williams & Bro. when in need of rough or dressed lumber, doors, sash and blinds. Telephone No. 328. Office and yards No. 257 Marietta street. sept15-1m

FOR SALE—Lumber, laths, shingles, etc. Atlanta Lumber Company. Office 16 N. Forsyth street, on the bridge, near Marietta street.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

FOR SALE—One strong, three-seated spring wagon, good as new, will easily carry nine persons; good exposition hack; cheap for cash. Address, S. A. M., care Constitution. sep 20-2t fri sun

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A reliable man with $350 cash as partner in a paying manufacturing business. Call on Larkins, 27 Auburn avenue.

FOR SALE—Barbershop in one of the best located hotels in the city; must be sold on account of sickness. Address, 5 Castleberry street, near Forsyth street.

PARTY who can invest $10,000 in largest and best developed concession at exposition. Address, box 664, Atlanta. sep 20-3t fri su tu

BARBER SHOP, variety theater and tintype privilege for sale; best location inside exposition. Address, Confidential, box 664, Atlanta sep 20-3t fri sun tu

FOR SALE—A merry-go-round or flying jenney, in fair condition. Apply to Macon and Indian Spring Railroad, Macon, Ga. sept15-tf

ROOMS—WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—Room permanently by two gentlemen, in private family; south side preferred. Address, F. H. J., 42 South Pryor street.

WANTED—Board.

WANTED—By lady and gentlemen, married, two connecting, unfurnished rooms, with board, in good location. Address, Permanent. sep 20-2t fri sun

LOST.

LOST—Bunch of keys, silver tag attached with name of E. N. Cogswell on. Return to 73½ Whitehall and get reward.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

A SNAP—Building and lot for lease cheap. Twelfth and Piedmont, opposite Mexican Village. Address, M. L. Roek, city.

A VERY NEAT, well-appointed storeroom, with hotel above it; particularly adapted for a drug store, for rent. George S. May, 115 West Mitchell street. sep 10 1m

If You Are Going
To buy a ring it had better be a diamond. The diamond will never wear out and will look as well in a hundred years as the day you buy it. If you don't know where to buy, come right around and we will tell you.
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO.,
Jewelers, 57 Whitehall.
Cash paid for old gold and silver.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$20,000 TO LEND on improved property in moderate amounts at 8 per cent; no commission charged; no agents. 609 Temple Court building. sep 20-5t

MONEY can always be had on good notes and collaterals. Checks and drafts on city and out-of-town banks cashed after regular banking hours. J. R. Tolleson, 21 and 22 second floor Inman building. sep18-6m

6, 7 AND 8 PER CENT loans made by the Scottish American Mortgage Company on improved Atlanta real estate. Apply to W. T. Crenshaw, cashier, 13 East Alabama. sep15-1m

$38,000 AT 6 PER CENT; $40,000 at 7 per cent to loan on residence or store property, 3 to 5 years, semi-annual interest; also monthly loans. R. H. Jones, 2 North Broad street. july26-tf

WITHOUT real estate you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office 5th floor Temple Court, Joseph N. Moody, cashier. nov 1-1y

I AM PREPARED to negotiate loans on without real estate. We have moved our offices to 5th floor "Temple Court" (old Gate City bank building). Atlanta Discount Company, Joseph N. Moody, cashier. sept 5-1m

MONEY TO LOAN on Atlanta and suburban property, amounts $500 to $10,000. S. A. Corker, State Savings bank. sep 3-1m.

T. W. Baxter & Co. negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and choice improved Georgia farm lands at reasonable rates of interest. No. 210 Norcross building, Atlanta, Ga.

ON ALL VALUABLES, diamonds, jewelry, etc.; liberal and confidential. Henry H. Schaul, 56 Decatur street, near Pryor street. aug-24-1m

FOR FARM LOANS anywhere in Georgia come or write to the Georgia Farm Loan Co., room 613 Temple Court, Atlanta. aug-17-7½m

RILEY-GRANT Company negotiates loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 S. Broad street. jan17-1y

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

S. BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgage loans on property in or near Atlanta, Ga. apr13-6m

WE NEGOTIATE loans on improved city real estate at 6 and 7 per cent; large loans a specialty; limited amounts on hand. Weyman & Connors, 825 Equitable building. nov5-tf

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE ELBERTA hotel, Marshallville, Ga., partly furnished, midst the great peach industry, for rent; bids received till October 1st; possession January 1st, next. Address, Manufacturing and Improvement Co., Marshallville, Ga. sep 20-3t

BOARDERS WANTED—Delightful rooms, good board, central, terms reasonable, 18 East Cain, one block from Aragon.

WANTED—Transient and regular boarders; strictly first-class accommodations; centrally located. 413 and 415 Terry street, near Little street.

BOARDERS WANTED—Exposition visitors can get comfortable rooms and first-class table fare for $1.50 per day at 93 Auburn avenue. sep 20-2t

WANTED BOARDERS—At 41 Luckie street; nicely furnished rooms; excellent table.

THE JOSSEY House, Decatur, Ga., is the place to spend a day, week or month; thirty minutes ride from Atlanta; fare 5c.

FIRST-CLASS accommodations, local and transient at the Bonaventure, 32 and 34 Houston street.

BOARDERS WANTED—Wanted two gentlemen exhibitors to occupy front room during whole exposition. Terms, $30 per month each, breakfast included; three meals on Sunday. Exposition cars made up at door. Address, Private Residence, room 28 Grant building. sep 17-3t tu fri sun

BOARD and lodging for about thirty people; call at 105 Ellis street; also free transportation to exposition grounds. W. E. Jones.

TWO large front rooms furnished, new choice location on two car lines to exposition; excellent fare. 249 Whitehall. sep 20-2t

COMFORTABLE rooms with every convenience and good board; near exposition car line; terms reasonable. 69 Luckie street. sep 20-3t

BOARDERS WANTED—I have two elegant, large, well-lighted, newly furnished rooms, one on first, other on second floor; electric bells and lighters, bathroom, cold and hot water; on car line to exposition and parks; cook and fare first-class; 'phone and piano; would like to fill each room with four gentlemen or with man and wife; terms reasonable. Address, P. O. box 387 or call at 575 South Pryor street, city. sep 20-2w

SELECT BOARD and lodging in Inman Park for exposition visitors. Through cars to exposition grounds every 15 minutes. Inman Park is the nicest residence section of the city. No crowded cars, fares same as Peachtree street; no smoke, no dust, no noise, elegant and charming surroundings; prices not unreasonable. Address W. F. Stokes, 45 Poplar Circle, Inman Park. sept14-10t

I HAVE two or three elegant rooms in a beautiful and conveniently located cottage where exposition boarders may be accommodated; location on car line leading direct to exposition grounds; write for terms. Mrs. L. N. Harris, 261 Courtland street. sep 8 2-w

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

12,000 ACRES, fruit and improved farming lands, with seven miles of railroad front. Money to lend on city real estate and choice improved farms. Address Box 163, Atlanta, Ga. 1w

FOR SALE—A magnificent piece of property, seven and one-half acres, fronting eight hundred and seventy-five feet on McDaniel street and eight hundred feet on the Southern railway, suitable for factories, warehouses, cotton compress, lumber yard, etc. The street is laid down in belgian block, brick and curb stone sidewalks and electric cars pass every fifteen minutes. G. B. Adair, 22½ W. Ala. st. sep 10-27t.

THREE-STORY, sixteen-room brick house, $5,000—7-room house, Pulliam street, close in, for sale for $6,000. D. H. Livermore, 7 Marietta street may 22-tf.

MONEY TO LOAN.

On Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Guns, Musical Instruments. Business strictly confidential. We have a large assortment of unredeemed pledges in watches and diamonds for sale cheap. CAPITAL CITY LOAN CO., 24 Marietta street, between Peachtree and Broad.

FOR RENT.

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 50 North Broad Street.

1 Store, 310-312 Auburn Avenue	$35 00
1 Store, 104 Greensferry	12 50
1 Store, 221 Simpson	15 00
1 Store, 242 South Forsyth	7 50
1 Store, 51 McDaniel street	18 00
1 Store, 38 Walton, 4 stories	— —
1 Store, 72 Davis street	6 00
1 Store, 594 Marietta	5 00
1 Store, McPherson barracks	15 00
1 Store, 376 Marietta, new	30 00
1 Shoe shop, 208 East Harris	2 00
1 Store, 433 Marietta	25 00
1 Store, 47 W. Hunter	25 00
1 Store, 144 Marietta	[illegible]
1 Stable room, 82 N. Pryor	[illegible]
1 Store, 141 West Peters	[illegible]
1 Store, 159 East Harris	[illegible]

We move all parties renting from us absolutely free of cost.

EDITORS SEE THE FAIR

The Midway Held the Greatest Attraction for Them.

HOW THE DAY WAS SPENT

Speeches Were Made at the Auditorium During the Forenoon—They Got the Best There Was.

The Georgia editors reveled in the Midway yesterday. It was their day at the exposition. They came and were conquered. When darkness fell last night they were trooping along the Midway.

Headed by Mr. H. H. Cabaniss, president of the association, and Colonel W. A. Hemphill, the editors were carried through every building on the grounds and into every nook of the bewildering Midway. Only one member was missed at any time. It was Uncle Jimmy Anderson, who wandered into the Mystic Maze. A search warrant was secured, a fire alarm turned in and a promise of ten paid-up subscriptions tacked on the outside door. This combination furnished the proper light.

The Midway was built with an eye to withstanding all sorts of shocks and entertaining all sorts of people. In fact, the Midway has been regarded as the piece de resistance of the exposition. But it remained for the Georgia editors to put the Midway to blush. The members were as much at home in the German village as on the Phoenix wheel. At the Midway Trocadero, led by the inimitable Flannigan, of whom chapters might be written, the editors finished the performance by singing "Only One Girl for Me."

It was truly the Georgia editor's day, and he enjoyed it to the very fullness thereof. One great, glorious streak of red from beginning to end was the day spent by the editors. Every editor was highly pleased with the exposition and the sights of the Midway, and will go back to his

KERR CRAIGE,
Third Assistant Postmaster General, Who Is Here.

desk prepared to tell his readers the story.

It was 10 o'clock yesterday morning when the Georgia editors met at the Oriental preparatory to the trip to the grounds. Representatives of the press from all over the state were present.

Soon after arriving on the grounds the editors assembled in the auditorium, where they listened to some pleasant speeches.

President Collier spoke first. He was at his best, and gave the editors a pleasing talk. He thanked the editors for the good work that they had done for the exposition, and closed by saying whatever they wanted they could have, with the exception of the latch-string, which the exposition directors desired to keep hanging on the outside for the especial use of the Georgia editors.

President Cabaniss Responds.

On the part of the editors, President Cabaniss responded in the following words:

"Properly appreciating the magnitude of the undertaking of Atlanta to present for the south an exhibit showing its resources, and forecasting its possibilities, as well as to show to the world what has been done by a people who, thirty years ago, faced seeming desolation and ruin, in reclaiming a devastated country and turning defeat into success, the editors of the newspapers of Georgia come to make offer of their services in this great work.

"From the inception of the great undertaking our hearts have been with you, and the columns of our papers have been devoted to telling of the progress of the exposition as it grew from its small beginning to the gigantic proportion it has assumed. It will not be immodest to say that we are factors in the great work of building up the industries and developing the resources of our section, and thereby contributing a large share to the general development of our country to the end that it may truly be the greatest of all nations and the best example of government among men.

"The Cotton exposition of 1881 marked a new era in the south's history and its quickening impulse pervaded the entire south. Atlanta then had a population of thirty-eight thousand, and her taxable

LOOKING OVER THE MACHINERY BUILDING TOWARD THE MIDWAY.

property amounted to $25,000,000. Now she has 100,000 population and pays taxes on $70,000,000 at a low valuation. Her budget of expenditures was $500,000 in 1881. It is nearly $2,000,000 now.

"The disproportion between these figures but weakly represents the relative scope of her exposition of 1881 and that of 1895.

"Our great resources will be utilized, manufacturing and agriculture will be developed until our cotton, grown upon southern soil, will be manufactured in southern mills and convey a blessing to all parts of the world. The products of our minds will be handled by our own factories and furnaces. At peace with the world, with loving hearts toward all men, we will do our part toward making the world better and mankind happier."

Various Other Speeches.

Among the others who spoke were Mrs. W. H. Felton, Mr. Walter S. Coleman and Colonel W. A. Hemphill.

Then Came the Joys.

It was in the afternoon that the editors burst forth into a full realization of the pleasure of living. Under the leadership of the president of the association, the editors headed for the beauty show. There Mr. Joseph H. Johnson, Jr., quietly left by the back door and let the editors take absolute charge.

The streets of Cairo, the Trocadero, the mystic maze, the German village, the Phoenix wheel and the shooting chutes were all visited.

Nearly all of the editors will remain in the city until this afternoon so that the Midway may be visited again.

The following named editors were present yesterday:

Frank S. Flanagan, American Press Association; H. D. Wakefield, Atlanta Newspaper Union; G. W. Bogman, Atlanta Newspaper Union; R. C. Wilson, Kellogg Newspaper Union; J. C. McMichael, Atlanta Christian Index; S. R. Blanton, Smithville Enterprise; D. George Patterson, Lincolnton News; W. G. McNelley, Dahlonega Nugget; Douglas Glessner, Griffin News-Sun; Bion Williams, Woodberry Messenger; Ed. L. Sutton, Clarkston Clarion; J. W. Anderson, Covington Star; J. H. Thomas, Baxley Banner; J. H. Hutchison and wife, Ellijay Courier; W. S. Coleman, Cedartown Standard; Claude N. Bennett, Atlanta Journal; W. A. Knowles and wife, Rome Tribune; George W. Harrison, Atlanta Southern Cultivator; S. B. Burr and son, Barnesville Home Journal; Ben F. Perry, Canton Advance; John E. Howell, Vienna Progress; A. A. Rose, Jackson Argus; Si Hawkins and wife, Covington Enterprise; H. W. J. Ham, Gainesville Georgia Cracker; H. A. Chapman and wife, Cartersville Courant-American; T. R. Holder, Jackson Herald; M. J. Conly, Athens Southern Farmer; Major J. H. Butt, formerly with Gainesville Eagle; A. G. Sands, Atlanta business directory; P. T. McCutchen, Franklin News; L. H. Still, formerly with Conyers Banner; W. A. Allen and son, Worth County Local; Mrs. Sallie E. Cumming, Defuniak, Fla., Times; Ed A. Sullivan, Waynesboro True Citizen; H. H. Cabaniss, Atlanta Journal; W. A. Hemphill, Atlanta Constitution; John L. Conly, Atlanta National; R. B. Walker, Acworth Post; D. J. Thraxton, Dublin Courier; S. T. Blalock, Fayetteville News; G. A. Harrison, Thomaston Times; W. L. Glessner, Macon, commissioner of immigration of the Georgia Southern railway system; M. C. Cabaniss, Forsyth Advertiser; R. F. Thompson, East Point Plowboy; A. C. Ward, Atlanta Christian Index; T. D. O'Kelley, Conyers Banner; Arthur Gray Powell, Blakely News; W. N. Neal, Marietta Journal; V. E. Orr, Georgia Teacher.

IT TAKES TWO CENTS

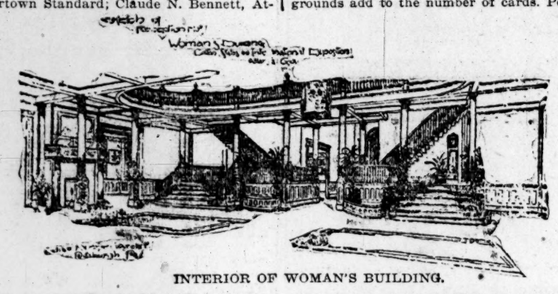
Souvenir Exposition Cards Must Carry a Two-Cent Stamp.

10,000 NOW HELD FOR POSTAGE

The Exposition Postoffice Is In Full Blast and the Mail Facilities on the Grounds Are Excellent.

Ten thousand exposition souvenir postal cards are stacked up in the postoffice in Atlanta and are held for due postage.

Every trip the carriers make over the grounds add to the number of cards. Postmaster Fox's desk is literally covered with them and unless the public soon find out that the cards require 2 cents postage before they are delivered the number will reach into the millions.



INTERIOR OF WOMAN'S BUILDING.

The cards are the official souvenir cards of the exposition and are being sold by the holders of the concession allowing the privilege of issuing the little bits of pasteboard. On one side of the card the printing and engraving very closely resembles that usually found on a government postal card. On the reverse side is a picture of one of the main buildings. The visitors buy the cards, address them to their friends and placing a 1 cent stamp on the addressed side, drop them in the mail boxes. But unless another 1 cent is invested in stamps the cards will never reach their destination, as they come under the head of regular first-class mail matter, which requires the same postage as an ordinary letter.

Every card received has been placed on a desk where due postage letters are held. At first only a few were received. Then like magic the pile grew until last night the desk was groaning under its heavy load. Every one that has been mailed will be held until another 1 cent stamp is placed on the card. The signatures of the writers are read by the clerk and a notice is dropped them saying that the card is held for due postage. One can easily imagine what a vast amount of work is necessary to notify the senders of the trouble and delay in delivering the souvenirs.

"My desk is literally covered with the cards," said Postmaster Fox yesterday, "and I do hope that the visitors will learn that 2 cents are necessary to insure the delivery of the cards. It is a work that entails endless labor on the part of the clerks and requires a great deal of time."

The Exposition Postoffice.

Bright and early yesterday morning the little window in the exposition postoffice was opened and the first delivery of mail from the general delivery occurred.

For several weeks the carriers have been delivering mail at the buildings, but on yesterday was the first time that the general delivery of the new postoffice was open to the public. The office is under Postmaster Fox and in charge of Clerk John A. Edwards, assisted by Mr. Samuel Conyers.

Mail will be delivered from the window from early morning to late in the afternoon. The free delivery of mail will be made on the grounds as heretofore.

The following official order has been issued by Postmaster Fox:

"Atlanta, Ga., September 15.—From and after this date a fully equipped postoffice is established in the transportation building, east side, center isle. Money orders, both domestic and international, can be had; also stamps and envelopes sold. Street letter boxes have been located at convenient places from which frequent collections will be made and all mail deposited in the postal car on the grounds, where it will be promptly distributed and dispatched. Respectfully yours,

"AMOS FOX, P. M."

The Postal Car in Operation.

The postal car, under Chief L. M. Terrell and in charge of Mr. Henry Robertson, sent out several mails yesterday to the outgoing trains. The mail is carried to the car by carriers and then worked direct to trains, none of the pouches passing through the Atlanta office.

BLUE AND GRAY DAY.

TOMORROW ALL THE OLD VETERANS WILL COME.

Colonel Hemphill Will Preside and Various Speeches Will Be Made by the Generals of Old.

Tomorrow is Blue and Gray Day and next to the day when President Cleveland will come it is regarded as the most important event of the whole exposition.

Thousands and tens of thousands of old "vets" from all over the continent will be here to join together once more and review battles.

The veterans of the war will assemble in the auditorium of the exposition grounds at 3 o'clock p. m., where they will be seated in a section reserved for that purpose. Hon. W. A. Hemphill will preside and the following order of exercises will be odserved:

Music—Exposition band.
Prayer—Rev. Dr. McDonald.
Music—Exposition band.
Address of welcome by Captain E. P. Howell, representing the exposition.
Address—Hon. W. D. Ellis, representing the Confederate Veterans.
Address—General J. R. Lewis, representing the Grand Army of the Republic in the south.
Address—Lieutenant General James Longstreet, representing the Confederate Veterans of the south.
Music—Exposition band; national airs.
Response—General John B. Gordon, commander in chief of the United Confederate Veterans.
Response—General Palmer, commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The entire day will be unusually interesting.

They Meet Tonight.

The following is the call that has been issued by General Evans for the meeting of the Confederate Veterans tonight:

"The Atlanta Camp of Confederate Veterans, 500 strong, is called to meet tonight at 8 o'clock in the hall at the Gate City Guard armory building, and all ex-confederates in the city are requested to attend the meeting. The special object is to provide for the ceremonies of Blue and Gray Day next Saturday. Large committees will be appointed for the reception of visitors and other plans will be devised to pay due respect to the great body of the soldiers of both armies which will be in Atlanta on that day. The importance of this meeting should be recognized by the confederates residing in Atlanta and a rousing meeting is anticipated.

ALABAMA COMMISSIONERS MET.

They Hold Their First Assembly in Their Building.

A meeting of the Alabama commissioners to the exposition was held here yesterday in the Alabama state building. President Sheppard, of Birmingham; General Manager Hector D. Lane, of Montgomery, and Commissioner Pratt, of Huntsville, H. C. Donaldson, of Montgomery, Anderson of Birmingham, and Kyle of Gadsden, were in attendance. Mr. Eckerberger, of Huntsville, assistant to Mr. Lane, was also present, and will have charge of the building. Some financial matters relating to the Alabama exhibit and minor questions were discussed. A full meeting of the commission was not here. Everything is being got in good shape in the Alabama building. The mineral exhibits are comprehensive and remarkable in fine specimens of the wealth of the mineral district of Alabama.

Messrs. Lane and Anderson left last night for Chattanooga to attend the dedication exercises at Chickamauga.

The South's Great Progress,

As handled by United States District Judge Emory Speer, will be the basis of thought for a decade to come. It was printed in full in The Constitution of September 19th. It will be sent to any address, postpaid, for five cents.

In This Work-a-Day World

Brains and nervous systems often give way under the pressure and anxiety of business. Paresis, wasting of the nervous tissues, a sudden and unforwarned collapse of the mental and physical faculties are daily occurrences, as the columns of the daily press show. Fortify the system when exhausted against such untoward events with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that most helpful medicine of the weak, wornout and infirm. Use it in rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation and malaria.

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SCENES ON THE FAIR GROUNDS.

Though some of its shows are simply shells,
With nothing to see inside;
Though there's not much noise and not many smells
In the street unfinished and wide;
Yet the cappers are capping in strident strophes,
Each deriding what others may say;
And there's plenty of fun for the man who loafs
On the terrace they call Midway.

Each gaudily painted and curious booth
Is "The only thing here today!"
All of them warranted tempers to smooth
And make you consumedly gay.
But take the whole picking, the ostriches queer,
The Turks and the beauty show gay,
There's nothing, this weather, like German beer,
On the terrace they call Midway.

J. Will Fosdick has an exhibit in the gallery of the art building which is much spoken of and well thought of. It is a burned wood picture of the field of the cloth of gold after the Vanderbilt window. But over in Colonel Filcher's California exhibit in the manufactures building, there are two or three large pieces of burned woodwork or pyrography, one of which, I think, equals Fosdick's work. It is a large piece, perhaps five feet high, and is a copy of one of Rossetti's paintings. The peculiar style and treatment of the pre-Raphaelite school is well preserved by this most difficult manner of treatment, and the whole effect is harmonious and thoroughly artistic.

The most inconvenient delay on the grounds is that of the public comfort concessionaire. The wanderer over the 200 or more acres of the exposition grounds has a hard job to find the buildings of the public comfort concessions, and when he finds one he finds it unfinished as a rule.

I have been in many picture exhibitions in my short life, and I do not remember a large one where the obligatory checking of canes and umbrellas was a pay affair. You are not admitted to the show with a cane or an umbrella—that is an old established rule, and in weather like this it is necessary to carry an umbrella. So when you are charged a fee for the checking of the umbrella, you are virtually paying an admission fee into a building of the exposition. You are being made to pay an admission for entrance into a part of the great show which, almost above anything else, people need in the south, where art, and especially painting, is in an embryonic state. It is my humble opinion that the originators of the pay-check system, whoever they may be, are making a serious mistake in it, and one that it will be to the interest of the exposition to have corrected before any number of visitors from out of the state arrive.

As I have remarked before in this column, it is curious what a "proper" thing it is to go to the art building. It does not seem to matter whether you are a lover of art or even whether you like pictures, you must run up to the art building, if only for a peep into the mysteries of its interior. Hence Mr. Bradley's great white temple is the Mecca of the grounds, as it should be.

Mr. Richard Villafranca, the sub-director general of the bureau of statistics of the republic of Costa Rica, is here with a stereopticon. He has builded him a sort of a theater next to the domain of Mr. Mangel, on the peninsula, and he proposes to show by a series of 1,000 views what Costa Rica is like. He will run his views all day, and at certain hours will lecture. I sat on the pleasant veranda of Mr. Mangel's building yesterday and talked with Mr. Villafranca. He speaks charming English, with enough of an accent to hold the attention, and he smokes his own special brand of cigarettes, which are all tobacco. He is a tall, distingue man with black hair and eyes and a charming manner, full of old-world courtesy and affability. He has been Costa Rican consul-general for the Pacific states, was one of the representatives of his government at Chicago, and is here with a representative's powers. While we talked over the resources of Costa Rica and its astonishingly equable and mild climate, we drank some coffee of the country. It was made as it should be. It was so strong that it had a velvety taste—so strong, in fact, that it was beyond the stage when it is slightly bitter. I canno imagine what gave it the velvety taste, except that it may have been strong enough to have an excess of oil, so smoothing it down. There are no people who can make coffee so well as those who grow it. Mr. Villafranca drank his with milk and no sugar, and, though it was so hot that I had to swallow it with caution, he complained of its being "too cold!" Whereat Mr. Mangel laughed that rich laugh of his and went off to talk German to one assistant and Spanish to another, reasoning meanwhile in French and throwing an occasional observation toward me in English. Mr. Villafranca was much amused at the peculiar ideas entertained by many people with regard to the gecgraphical situation of Costa Rica. He says that the prevailing opinion seems to be that it is an island. Even a very high postal authority asked where the island of Costa Rica was situated.

Coming up the terrace yesterday from the manufactures building I overheard three men talking, and they talked well. They were men of intelligence, and traveled men, and the burden of their conversation was the glory of the grounds. One said:

"There is no comparison between these grounds and those at Chicago. Had the Chicago grounds been under a Georgia sun, it would have been sure death for a white man to venture forth into the open. As it was, nine out of every ten people had to wear colored glasses. Now there is a relief to these grounds."

"I have heard people say," said another of the party, "that these grounds have a dirty aspect."

"Bosh!" exclaimed the first speaker. "They have no such a thing. Why, this gently gray-green tint is a relief to the eye, and a pleasure to look upon. Chicago was clean—but painful. Its grandeur was too great to be taken in by the mind of man—it was too stupendous. And it is probably what Root would have made of this show had he come back to the land of his birth to design this. I am glad that they went to New York for an architect. Look at it!" he continued, in a burst of enthusiasm, as the party reached the top of the terrace. "Isn't it sublime—isn't it incredible?" And I looked with him, and thought with him, too.

The reason that the government exhibits are in such good shape is that the men who have put them up are men whose chief duties are exhibiting. There are exhibits every year—two or three times a year, all over this country, at which the government is called upon to make exhibits. Therefore, practically the same force of men is detailed to put up the goods at every show. They have everything down to a system, and the pieces go together like clockwork. For instance, Lieutenant McLellan, of the live-saving exhibit, is practically assigned to do exhibition work. He has been at many shows, and it does not take him but a few days to get everything in shape. Just now, however, he is waiting for his building to be finished, and is not doing a thing. The government officials are uniformly courteous to everyone with whom they come in contact. Mr. Kemper, of the treasury, that great department whose ramifications cover almost everything, is untiring in his efforts to make everybody feel as if the government is one for the people.

The chimes were banging away at intervals all day. They are not in shape yet, and the people from the rural districts are kept in constant tremor of excitement over the ringing. The Georgia editors were doing the grounds yesterday with their wives and children and sweethearts. It was noticeable that they kept a strict watch on the treasury department, and cast longing glances at the case of currency that stands in a conspicuous place. The $10,000 banknote seemed to attract a great deal of attention, and I noticed two editors having a heated discussion over a silver certificate. But the Georgia editors are all right, though even the electricity of their brains could not start the medal machine in the absence of the regular current.

GARNSEY.

WILL BE SENT TO JAIL.

A Woman Released from the Stockade Goes to Jail.

Carrie Thompson is one of the shining lights of Decatur street. She has an unenviable reputation as a disorderly character. In addition to which she has a procivity to appropriate the property of others for her own benefit and comfort. Several days ago she got into a disturbance on the noted thoroughfare, and was sent to the city's suburban farm—the stockade. Her term at that institution expired yesterday and she was returned to the station house. Today she will be arraigned in a justice of the peace court on a warrant charging her with larceny after trust. She will doubtless get a long term in jail. Detective Green has a good case against her.

THE LAST PAY DAY

City Taxes Must Be Handed in Before Midnight Today.

DELAY MEANS THE PENALTY

Citizens Who Are Behind Will Save Money by Settling Before the Books Are Closed.

This is the last day for the payment of city taxes.

When the clock strikes 10 tonight Tax Collector Payne will close his windows, refuse to take money and begin figuring on the report he will send to the general council at its next regular meeting.

That report will show that on the day before the last one for the payment of taxes over $60,000 passed through the windows in his office from citizens who wanted to save the extra costs occasioned by not paying before the 20th.

All this week Mr. Payne and his force of men have had about all they could do to pull in the cash, count it out and place it away for a deposit in the bank, where the tax collector could find it in response to a check when he wants to pay it over to the city as the finance committee will direct. Day and night the men have been working and 9 o'clock every evening has found them there taking in the money.

But tonight the office will be kept open until 10 o'clock and when it is closed the indications are that Collector Payne will have taken in more money than any of his predecessors in one day since Atlanta has been collecting her taxes through the present system. All day long yesterday; in fact, all day long every day this week and up to 9 o'clock at night the citizens have been paying in the stipend they are taxed. The assessors' office has been besieged by the property owners who wanted to know the amount they owed the city in the way of the taxes. While the assessors' office was thronged with some asking for the amounts, others who had preceded them were in the collector's office paying the bill they had just secured.

"It would be impossible," said Tax Collector Payne yesterday, "to give anything like the amount of taxes that will be paid in this year, as I cannot tell what has been received today in the way of checks that are now in the mail and will come in during the day tomorrow. Then, too, there will be many checks mailed tomorrow by parties who know what they owe, and until these come in I could not even think of making an estimate. But I am satisfied that the receipts this year will be larger, at least as large as they have been any year for a long time past. Every tax collector likes, of course, to make a better showing than the man who went before him, or for that matter better than any of his predecessors, and I am willing to rest on the amount of money I will have turned in by the time we close up tomorrow night."

The Councilmen Are Not Policemen.

The mayor and members of the general council are not invested with police powers as the ordinance introduced by Mr. Welch, of the fifth, last Monday sought to make them.

Mayor King has vetoed that ordinance.

And Mr. Welch, of the fifth, will ask the general council when that body next meets to pass the ordinance over the mayor's veto. In making the veto the mayor says:

"Returned without my approval because I think the powers already conferred on the meyor and the members of the general council in the directions indicated by the within ordinance are sufficient, and it is not wise to legislate further power along such lines to ourselves if we have the right to go so.

PORTER KING, Mayor.

"September 19, 1895."

"I am surprised," said Mr. Welch when he heard of the veto yesterday. "Atlanta needs every policeman that she can get now and I don't know of any nineteen men in the city who are any healthier or more able-bodied than the members of the general council. Why, take the mayor himself. He is built in a way that most good bouncers are built and could yank a bad character in quick, while Alderman Colvin could bring in two. About the only man in the body that couldn't arrest two at a time would be me, and I think if I had a badge on I could pull in at least six at a haul, six the size of some the members of Atlanta's police force catch in a drag net."

That Special Committee Named.

Mayor King has named the members of that special committee on the Grady hospital investigation.

The members of the committee are Mr. Welch, of the second; Mr. Broyles, of the board of aldermen and mayor pro tem., and Mr. Bell, of the third.

Mr. Welch, of the second, chairman of the committee, has not yet named a day for a meeting of the committee, but will likely issue a call within the next few days.

STUFFED WITH BREAD.

A Ten-Year-Old Pickaninny Found a Good Thing.

Clennon Davis, a very black little darky about ten years old, was captured last night literally padded with baker's bread. His shirtfront was stuffed with the product of a Decatur street bakery, and when he ungorged at police headquarters enough bread was taken from him to feed a colony of boys his size. The darky was captured by Driver Gullatt, of Beyers's bakery, while in the act of stuffing several eighteen inch loaves of bread under his coat. The bread was stolen from a bakery wagon standing on the street, and when the driver reached the wagon its contents had been carried away by the captured darky and his pal, who went off with a sack full of the stuff. The latter escaped and is still at large. The bakery people say that they have missed from twenty to thirty-five loaves of bread every day recently, but have been unable to capture the thieves until last night. The little darky is too young to be prosecuted for larceny, but he will doubtless be sent to the stockade on general principles.

Escaped with Shackles.

Jack Wilson, who was sentenced to a term in the city stockade several days ago, escaped from that institution yesterday morning and is still at large. The police were notified of the escape, and a close lookout is being kept for the negro. He will doubtless be captured when he attempts to have the shackles filed off.

How to Fry with Cottolene

Fry everything from potato chips to doughnuts in Cottolene. Put Cottolene in a cold pan—heat it slowly until it will delicately brown a bit of bread in half a minute. Then put in your food. It will pay you to try Cottolene just this way—see how delicious and wholesome it makes the food.

Get the genuine, sold everywhere in one, three, and five pound tins, with trade-marks —"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO.

TOOTIN'

Our own horn. That's exactly what we are doing, and why shouldn't we? Most people toot when they've got nothing to toot about. We toot because we've something to toot about. We've got the largest and best selection of Suitings and Trouserings in the city.

OUR

assortment is not only large, but the patterns are the very latest and most fashionable. We've got everything from the largest plaid to the neatest pin check; we've got plain worsteds and cheviots in every imaginable weave and finish; we've got Trouserings in wide stripes and in narrow; we've got them plain, we've got them rough, we've got them smooth. It's a pleasure to come to a store where you've got an immense assortment to select from. You're bound to be pleased. We buy and sell our goods for cash. We

OWN

them cheaper than any tailoring establishment in the south. We've got the best cutter in the city. He's so good at cutting clothes that when we advertise daily "YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU'RE DISSATISFIED," we know that we won't have to return much, if any, money. It won't be necessary; we will satisfy you; we have each and every garment made and trimmed in the best possible manner. Our prices are moderate. They're little—so little we hate to speak about them. But as you're interested in the price, we'll say something about them. This, of course, all comes under the head of tootin' our own

HORN.

WE'VE GOT FIFTY STYLES OF STRICTLY ALL-WOOL Imported Suitings. We've never sold the same quality of goods before in a suit for less than $25; other tailors ask $35 for same goods. This season we place these goods on sale at a special price: Choice of of any of the fifty styles, made up in any style sack suit

TO ORDER FOR $20.

We've got better goods that we make up for $25 to $30 and $35, but the fit and workmanship of our $20 suits are just as good as those of the higher priced ones. Trousers to order anywhere from $5 to $12. Let us serve you.

Kahn Bros

Tailors, 8 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

CITY TROCADERO

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE,
OTTO WEYL.....MANAGER.

Only Place in Atlanta Playing New York Specialties Only.

. . . EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY . . .

2=====GRAND PERFORMANCES=====2

Afternoon at 2.30---Evenings at 8.15.

Papinta! The Reigning Sensation in her Myriad Dances.

PROF. D BESSELL . . Lightning Clay Modeler,

The Famous JUDGE BROTHERS. Acrobatic Marvels, from the Alhambra, London . . . . .

GERTIE GILSON, New York's Magnet Serio-Comic . . . .

MLLE. PROTO, The Famous Dancer and Queen of all High Kickers.

ILER, BURKE & RANDALL . . . . Grotesques.

LITTLE ANNIE WILKES, The Child Wonder, in her inimitable Songs and Dances . . . .

JOHN R. HARTY, The original Waiter-Juggler . . . . .

ADOLPH KIRCHNER'S 13th Regiment Band, Military and String Band Concerts . . . . .

During Day and Intermissions, Selections by THE MONSTER ORCHESTRION, Sixty Instruments in one . . . . . .

GENERAL ADMISSION.

Afternoon. . . . . 25 cents | Reserved Orchestra Chairs. . 75 cents
Evening. . . . . 50 cents | Balcony Box Seats. . . . $1.00

Restaurant open all day. FREE, except during Vaudeville Performances.

JOHN CAREY, President. B. LLORENS, Manager.

LaCARONA CIGAR FACTORY

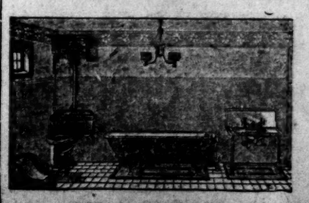
Office and Salesroom, Kiser Building, 37 South Pryor Street.
FACTORY, TAMPA, GA.

Make the following well-known brands: Cuban Club, Flor de Tampa Llorens' Bouquet, LaCorona, Imperial, Aragon Bouquet, Man in Moon all havanas. Liberal discount to the trade.

sept 1—1m sun tues fri

BYRD L. LEWIS,
Palace Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Two handsome Rubber Tired Carriages just received.
No. 14 Loyd Street, . . . Atlanta, Ga.
I am better prepared to accommodate Boarding Horses than any Stable in the City. I have the Finest Carriages, Buggies, Horses, T Carts and Traps that money could buy.
Special Attention given to Weddings, Funerals, Theater and Private Calls. Horses and Mules Bought and Sold on Commission.
GIVE ME A CALL. . . . . TELEPHONE 384.
T. O. HARGIS, Salesman. R. L. JONES, Manag

WINGATE PLUMBING COMPANY.



MODERN BATHROOM.

Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters.

Everything in our line is new and the work we do is guaranteed in every particular.

Office and wareroom 23 Auburn avenue, Y. M. C. A. building.

july 17-3m-wed fri sun

Diamonds

Are said to be as good as money. In point of value they really are, and though not quite as useful, they are much more ornamental and nicer to look at. The purchase of these gems is a most satisfactory way of investing money, for they not only give constant pleasure to the wearer, but rarely depreciate in value. We have a rare collection of gems of the first water, at all prices, according to size, and will be pleased to quote prices. J. P. Stevens & Bro., 47 Whitehall street.

california wines

do you know that for a mere song you can buy wines for table use? don't cost much more than water--and what a difference! come and let us tell you about them—whiskeys, too

bluthenthal & bickart. "b.&b."

marietta and forsyth sts.
hello! No. 378.
"the big whisky house."

OPIUM MORPHINE HABITS Positively Cured in ten to twenty days. HOME REMEDY COMPANY 409 Norcross Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

DO YOU KNOW

That we carry everything for the use of

Artists and Painters?

F. J. COOLEDGE & BRO., No. 12 N. Forsyth Street.

...Another Strong Point CHARTER OAK STOVES ...OF THE...

CHARTER OAK.

IN addition to its perfect operation and durability, is that it does the work with the smallest possible quantity of fuel.

MOST STOVE DEALERS SELL THEM. If yours does not, write to EXCELSIOR MFG. CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

OUR NEW GOODS

Are coming in such a rush we . haven't had time to tell you . . about them, but we know . . . you are looking for

FRESH
Schumacher's Avena
" Cracked Wheat
" Pearl Barley
California "Pettijohn"

NEW
Dill Pickles, Sour Pickles
Mix Pickles, 'Pin Money' Pickles
Come to Headquarters.

C. J. Kamper Grocery Co., 390 & 392 Peachtree St. Phone 628.

READ THE LATEST ---EXPOSITION NEWS---

The people are pouring in upon us, and we must feed them.

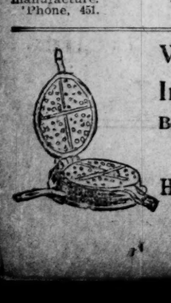
We have made ample arrangements and are fully prepared to feed the multitude with the best, freshest and cheapest eatables of every kind, both imported and domestic.

It is not necessary here to call the attention of the old residents of Atlanta to our goods or prices, but we ask newcomers to call at 90 Whitehall and get prices.

We are chock full of everything to eat that is kept in a first-class, up-to-date grocery store.

We buy for cash and sell for cash and defy competition.

We can only name a few of our prices:
20 lbs. standard granulated sugar, $1.
20 lbs. Carolina Rice, $1.
25 lbs. best Flour made, 60c.
10 lb. bucket Pure Leaf Lard, 85c.
Sweet Sugar Cured Hams, per lb., 12½.
Finest Syrups, per gallon, 50c.
Arbuckle and Levering Coffee, per lb., 22c.
Salmon, per can, 10c.
Sardines, per box, 5 to 20c.
Best Crackers, per lb., 10c.
Can best condensed Milk, 10c.
Loose London Raisins, per lb., 5c.
10 and 14 bars laundry Soap, 25c.
14-inch bar Wildcat Soap, 5c.
We sell everything at correspondingly low prices. We make a specialty of furnishing hotels and boarding houses. Goods packed carefully and delivered promptly. Our daily arrival of fresh sweet creamery Elgin Butter continues. Price 25c lb.
We have a large lot of flags and decorations that we will sell at the cost to manufacture. J. H. GLENN, 'Phone, 451. 99 Whitehall.



Waffle Irons. Best in Atlanta. KING Hardware Co

GOBLE IS IN JAIL.

In Charge of Marshal Love He Reached the City Yesterday.

HE SAYS HE IS INNOCENT

Goble Claims That Old Man Higgins Did the Cutting Himself and Has Sworn Falsely.

Securely handcuffed and in charge of a United States deputy marshal, Len Goble, badly wanted by the government, reached the city yesterday morning and was carried to the county jail.

Goble has been badly wanted by the United States government for several months, and his arrest was accomplished after a long and tedious search on the part of Deputy Marshal J. M. Love, of the northern district of Texas. When Goble was arrested he was working on a farm near Dallas, but in a remote part of the county.

Last fall Len Goble was charged with a murderous assault on the person of old man Higgins, of Gilmer county, in the northern part of this state. With him were his brother, George Goble, and Mat Terry. Witnesses to the cutting state that old man Higgins was most brutally assaulted, and that the cutting was without cause. Mat Terry and George Goble were arrested and are now serving a five-years' sentence in the penitentiary. Len Goble escaped to Texas and remained at large for nearly one year.

When Higgins reached Atlanta he was in a most pitiable condition. His clothing was in shreds and on his person were many savage cuts. The government officials in the custom house were touched at the old man's appearance, and a collection was taken up, with which a new suit of clothes was purchased. Higgins went before the federal grand jury and testified against the men who made the assault. He claimed that he was at the tax collector's office, where he had gone to pay his taxes, when he was attacked and assaulted by the three men above named. He was struck without notice and, while on the ground, was cut until he was left for dead.

The grand jury found a true bill against all of the men engaged in the affair, but Goble could not be located. At his Gilmer county home he was searched for, and all places to which he usually went were visited by the officers, but he was not to be found. Immediately after the assault, Goble left for Texas, and, steering clear of cities and railroads, he has made a crop in the Lone Star State and was quietly at work when Marshal Love placed his hand on the man's shoulder and told him he was his prisoner. In the jail at Dallas Goble was detained for several days, and the trip to Atlanta was not begun until Tuesday night. Love and his charge reached the city yesterday at 1 o'clock. When the Southern train pulled into the shed, the two stepped from the smoking car and went directly to the jail. Goble was placed in a cell and will be held on the true bill found by the federal grand jury at the same time that George Goble and Mat Terry were convicted.

Charges Denied in Toto.

Goble was seen in his cell yesterday afternoon just after his incarceration. He denied all charges, and claims that he has been treated very badly indeed, both by Higgins and the government. Goble claims he is innocent, and denies even that Higgins was cut by him or his friends. He tells quite a sensational story in regard to the charges that have been preferred against him.

"If Higgins was cut by any one that was with me on the day he says he was attacked, I do not know it."

That was the reply to a question asked him by a Constitution man if he did the cutting or would tell the story of the assault.

"Higgins is a man with a bad character, and has been impeached several times," continued the man, as he talked through the grated sell door. "There was a fight that occurred at the time Higgins says he was cut, and I will tell you about that. We met the old man at the church near the county line of Gilmer. Mat Terry and my brother George were with me. We all talked for awhile when Higgins asked me to go home with him. He is my father-in-law, and as we had words before on this question of my going to his house, I refused to go. Hot words then ensued, and in a short while blows were exchanged. The old man was not hurt at all, and left us standing in the road.

"Next day I bought a ticket and went to Chattanooga. From Chattanooga I went to Dallas, Tex., where I have been since. Arriving in Texas, I hired myself out by the month to a farmer, and have made a crop on the black lands. When I was arrested two weeks ago by Marshal Love, I was standing in the road near the house where I had been living. The arrest was a surprise to me, for I had no idea that any charges had been made against me or those who were with me on the occasion of the fight. I was placed in the Dallas county jail, and brought to Atlanta, reaching the city this afternoon.

Says Higgins Cut Himself.

Not only does Goble disclaim all knowledge of the cutting, but claims he knows a thing or two. He says he believes Higgins cut himself and faked the story he told when he came to Atlanta and appeared before the federal grand jury.

"Higgins will do anything," said his son-in-law yesterday, "and I would not be surprised to learn that he cut himself. As far as I am concerned, I fear nothing, and am satisfied the trial will result in my vindication."

The government officials take just the opposite view of the case, and are certain they have all the evidence necessary to convict their man. The case will be heard at the October term of the circuit court of the United States.

Goble has not, as yet, employed any counsel, but stated that he would secure legal advice just as soon as he received some money from his home in Gilmer county.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures dyspepsia, scrofula and salt rheum, and by vitalizing the blood strengthens the system to resist the bad effects of the varying temperature of the fall season.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

Atlanta, Ga., September 16, 1895.—To the public: Commencing September 18th and until January 5, 1896, all incoming baggage destined to Atlanta will not be unloaded at the union passenger station, but will be unloaded at the Western and Atlantic freight depot, corner Forsyth street and Western and Atlantic railroad, and will be delivered from the depot upon presentation of baggage checks.

All outgoing baggage will be received at union passenger station and handled from that station.

C. E. HARMAN, General Passenger Agent.
sept17 18 19 20

Old and New School Books

Bought, sold or exchanged at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. sep 1-tf.

Cheap Excursion Tickets.

They are now being sold from all towns to Atlanta and return. These bring a good price, regardless of the limit, if sent at once to the Atlanta Ticket Agency (Brokers), 44 E. Wall street (yellow front), opposite baggage room of Atlanta union depot. Also cut rate tickets furnished for all points. sep 17-5t.

The excitement in front of the Model Cafe and Restaurant, 79 and 81 Peachtree street, was caused by the popular low prices and the polite, attentive lady waiters. Give them a trial.

State Flags.

Mr. Holland, of 41 Peachtree street, will have open tomorrow 500 state flags, all of which will be sold at manufacturers' prices.

All over the house you need Pearline. And more than ever in house-cleaning. Just look over the list of things that you might use—soaps and powders and fluids and what not. Some of them don't pretend to help you as much as Pearline; some will injure paint, or surfaces, or fabrics; some are only meant to wash or clean certain things.

With Pearline, you'll save time and labor in cleaning anything that water won't hurt. It can do no harm—saves useless and harmful rubbing. 462

Millions NOW USE Pearline

Great Excitement at 14 S. Broad St.

Yesterday many thousands of people were drawn to the Wholesale Manufacturers' Clothing Outlet Company's sale which is now in full blast at 14 South Broad street, near the corner of West Alabama street. The crowd fairly shook the building. Everybody was kept busy buying some of the greatest bargains ever seen in this country. Smiling faces were seen leaving the salesroom with $4 worth of fine clothing for $1 in cash. If you value money call at once, as this genuine sale will only last a short time. We have not space enough to mention all of the wonderful bargains, but can give you an idea of how it will pay you to come to this genuine sale: 50 cents buys men's pants worth $3.50. $1.85 for fine all wool cassimere pants, nobby styles, worth $5. Just think of it! $2.98 takes choice of plaid or striped men's suits, all sizes, worth $11, and all to match. $3.98 buys splendid men's suits, twenty-five styles, worth $15. $6.19 buys an A 1 tip-top cassimere suit actually worth $24. $8.98 buys superior made black or fancy colored worsted dress suits actually made to sell for $35. Just think of it; $3.98 takes elegant kersey men's overcoats, all colors and all sizes; will open your eyes, worth $14. $6.19 takes extra fine melton dress overcoats, with beautiful wool linings, worth every cent of $25. Think again, here you'll see fifteen hundred children's suits at 75 cents, with 1,200 better ones, double-breasted, 98 cents, and 500 stylish school suits, any size, will let them go for $1.68, but really worth $3.50, and 100 long pants suits for boys, all ages, $2.67, worth $6, with a few more knee pants at 15 cents a pair while they last, and many such bargains, all identically sold as advertised. For the benefit of those that cannot come in the day time the large salesroom will be kept open until 9 o'clock every night and Saturday until 11 p. m. Remember the number of the store is 14 South Broad street, near the corner of West Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga. Car fare paid to all purchasers living out of the city. By order of Lewis Cowan, manager.

Hold Your Horse.

Leave your horse and buggy with Exposition Livery Company, near Alcazar hotel. Boys in constant attendance. Main entrance, Wilson avenue, to take them. sep 20—3t

George Latham,
Lawyer,
Will practice in the Superior Courts of Fulton, Clayton, Campbell, Carroll, Coweta, Douglas and DeKalb counties; also, in the Supreme Court and the United States District and Circuit Courts.
Room 10, Temple Court.
Atlanta, Ga.
sep15-1m

Old School Books

Taken in exchange at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. sep 1-tf.

Attention, G. A. R.

The Central railroad of Georgia will run a special excursion from Atlanta to Andersonville, Ga., on September 24th, at the exceedingly low rate of $3.25 for the round trip, in order for the Grand Army of the Republic to visit the national cemetery. Special trains will be run from Atlanta on September 24th, returning September 25th. Schedules, etc., to be announced later. Tickets will be sold September 24th, good returning to September 25th. For further information in regard to schedules, etc., apply at Central railroad office, transportation building, exposition grounds, and 16 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga. tf.

Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., Opens September 18, Closes December 31, 1895.

Southern Railway Company, Passenger Department, Washington, D. C., September 14, 1895.—To Whom it May Concern: This is to give notice that, beginning September 18, 1895, and continuing until January 8, 1896, unless otherwise advised, all baggage checked to Atlanta, Ga., by or via the Southern Railway will be delivered at Mitchell Street Station, Atlanta, and all baggage checked from Atlanta by the Southern Railway will be received at and forwarded from the Union Passenger Station, Atlanta, Ga. W. A. TURK, General Passenger Agent.
J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager.

Old School Books

Taken in exchange at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. sept1-tf

FINE LIVERY.

The Finist Horses, Carriages, Etc. Boarding Horses a Specialty.

W. O. Jones is now ready to furnish his customers with the finest livery and outfits to be had in the city. A specialty is that of boarding horses and the splendid care and attention given them. If you wish genuine satisfaction call on Jones. Nos. 33 and 35 South Forsyth street.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wallpaper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Ride Out.

When you drive to the exposition you cannot take your turnout through the gates, but the Exposition Livery Company will take care of it for you, in its stalls, rear of Alcazar hotel, at main entrance. sep 20—3t

TO THE PUBLIC.

We Solicit Your Patronage for Our Herdic Line.

We will run a ten-minute schedule from union depot out Peachtree to exposition, first herdic leaving union depot at 6:30 a. m. Fares will be as follows:

From union depot to Sixth street, 5 cents.

From Sixth street to union depot, 5 cents.

From union depot to exposition, 10 cents.

All passengers to exposition grounds paying 10 cents will receive from our conductor a ticket good for one ride on Herdic Line inside the grounds over the plank road. Hence we ride you from the union depot to any building inside the grounds for 10 cents.

We will take passengers from inside the grounds after 8 o'clock p. m. and up to 10 p. m. to the city for 25 cents each. We will permit only enough to comfortably fill the seats, hence will have no crowding when riding on the herdics. We are the only line running inside the grounds. Our herdics are marked "Union Depot, Peachtree Street, Hotels and Exposition." Yours truly, EXPOSITION HERDIC CO., M. F. AMOROUS.

We Won't Offend

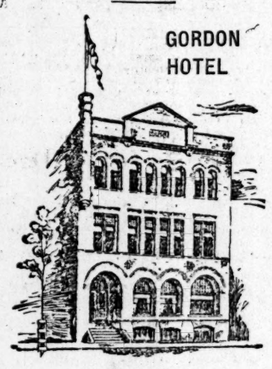
Your judgment by offering you something for nothing.

Good Clothing is always worth a fair price. We spare no pains to give you the best at a small profit . . .

Our efforts for the Boys enable us to commence School Suits at $3.00 . . . . . .

Eads-Neel Co.

SUMMER RESORTS.



104 Edgewood Avenue.
$1 per day and up. European plan.
C. D. HORNE, Manager.

HOTEL ALHAMBRA,
On Peachtree Street,
(Between Currier and Pine)
A new 200-room hotel, Colonial design, with all the modern comforts, located on the prettiest part of Peachtree and surrounded by the handsomest houses in the city.
Double-track electric car line in front direct to exposition grounds; also easily accessible to theaters, clubs, churches and all points of interest.
The house is complete with electric lights and bells; heated by steam; hot and cold baths; every home comfort.
RATES:
American Plan. .. .. $2.50 to $5
European Plan.. .. .. $1.00 to $3
Special rates to parties or conventions. Address
Mallard, Stacy & Co., Proprietors.

Elegant New Hotel. Rates Reasonable Cuisine Perfect.
THE DELBRIDGE
8 and 10 Trinity Avenue,
ATLANTA, - GA.
American and European.
Rooms Reserved Upon Application

Four blocks to Union Depot; Three blocks to Mitchell Street Depot; Three Street Car Lines on same block for Exposition. Bus meets trains. Write for further information. sept7-2m

PRIVATE BOARD,
64 Forest Avenue.
EXTRA FINE AND REASONABLE.
Every modern convenience; on street car line to exposition; five minutes of depot and five minutes to exposition grounds. Lodging with or without meals. Rates $1, $2 and $3; special rates by the week and to parties. 'Bus marked 64 FORREST AVENUE meets all trains. sept 5-1m

PINE FOREST INN, Summerville, S. C.
Opens Sept. 1st, 1895.
A first-class winter resort in every respect. Electric lights; elevators and all modern improvements for comfort, convenience and pleasure. Climate unsurpassed. Situated on the South Carolina and Georgia railway, twenty-two miles from Charleston. For terms and circulars address W. G. LeHEW, Manager, Summerville, S. C.
F. W. WAGENER & CO., Proprietors, Charleston, S. C.
sep15-6t

THE HOTEL MARLBOROUGH
Broadway and 36th Street,
NEW YORK CITY.
Covers the entire block on Broadway, with 400 rooms and 200 bathrooms.
The leading Southern Hotel of the metropolis. First-class accommodations at fair prices on either the American or European plan.
LOUIS L. TODD, Proprietor.

FRED. G. PAINTER
47 THOMAS ST., ATLANTA, GA.
Formerly of London and Philadelphia
Fresco Painter and General Decorator
Will be pleased to make estimates on all classes of fine work.

EDUCATIONAL.

Lycett's CHINA PAINTING Studio
Atlanta, Ga., (12th year in Atlanta.)
Lessons in all branches at reduced prices during the summer months. Royal Worcester raised gold, figure painting, and all other effects taught. Studio cooled with electric fans. Kiln and colors furnished free to pupils. Write for information. Large stock of china to select from. tf.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S
Business College
AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.
The best and cheapest Business College in America. Time short. Instruction thorough. 4 Penmen. Big demand for graduates. Catalogue free.
SULLIVAN & CRICHTON, Kiser Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. J. R. GREGORY
Studio in Electric Building,
COR. MARIETTA & BROAD STS.
Residence 22 Cooper Street.
Pupils and Orders for Portraits.

MISS E. SHERWOOD JETER'S
ART STUDIO.
409 KISER BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.
Portrait and landscape painting and decorative work.
Portrait painting a specialty.
Lessons given in drawing and painting at reasonable rates.
Studio open from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m. Visitors welcome.
sep 5-2m

NORWOOD INSTITUTE.
A Select Boarding and Day School for Girls.
The fourteenth session will begin Wednesday, October 1, 1895. Number of pupils strictly limited. Application for admission should be made early. Address Mrs. William D. Cabell, principal, Washington, D. C. sep 10-2m.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS, MD.
137TH SESSION BEGINS 19th September.
President, THOMAS FELL, PH.D., LL. D
july24 36t thur sat mon

TECHNOLOGY Ga. School of, Atlanta, Ga. 7th session begins Sept. 25th. Full course in Mechanical-Engineering, Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, English, Drawing, Pattern-making, Machine-Work, Forge, Foundry. Address J. S. Hopkins, Supt. or Lyman Hall, Sec. aug 23—1m fri sun tues

Notre Dame of Maryland
Collegiate institute for young ladies and preparatory school for girls. Roland Park, near Baltimore, Md. july20 30t eod

BREDELLI
Shool of Voice Culture and Song
Oratorio, church, concert and opera; methods based on the principals of the Italian and modern schools, insuring purity, resonance, flexibility and power.
MME. PAULINE BREDELLI-DUERR, Vocal Scientist.
51 HOUSTON STREET.
sep11-3w tues fri sun

DINNER... .....SETS.

This China store would be doing less than its duty if it did not bring you better values than you ever had. We do not shirk the responsibility. Take Dinner Sets—such selling is new, wonderful, masterly!

There never has been such winsomeness in the China department. There's never been such activity, either, for that matter. Every counter is eloquent with bargain offerings.

SAXONY CANDELABRA
Flower and Figure Decorations.

DRESDEN LAMPS.
Floral and Cupid Designs.

CRYSTAL VASES
In Rich Coloring and Gold Traced.

RICH CUT GLASS.
Newest Shapes. Latest Designs.

Dobbs, Wey & Co.,
61 Peachtree St.

Notice to Builders.

Sealed proposals are invited for building a courthouse in Columbus, Ga. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the ordinary of Muscogee county, in Columbus, or at the office of the architect, A. J. Bryan & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Bids will be opened on 24 day of October, 1895. Right to reject any or all bids reserved. For further information address the architects or GEORGE O. BERRY, Secretary, Columbus, Ga.
August 21, 1895. aug 22—5w fr sun wed

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6-r. h., Edgewood, Ga.		15 00
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5-r. h., Ira st.		9 00
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I have very few choice stores left on my rent list.

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I have also some elegant furnished apartments for rent during the exposition to strictly first-class tenants.
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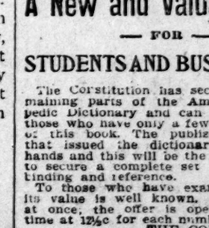

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We are instructed by the owner to sell a roomy house with all modern conveniences, corner lot, on Georgia avenue. This house is built by day labor and under the personal supervision of the owner and no expense was spared in making this a comfortable home. Can be bought at a very low figure and on easy terms. Would be pleased to show to any home-seeker with serious intentions.
$3,250 buys corner lot, 125x90, on Decatur street. Lies even better than the real estate man. This property has been listed on our books at $40 per front foot.
$1,600 buys four-room house and beautiful lot on Georgia avenue on very easy terms.
Nice lot on Garden near Love street, cheap.
$1,650 buys houses and lot 50x200 that rent now for $18 per month. This property is situated in the vicinity of the new depot and is sure to enhance in the very near future. Belgian block, curbing and sidewalk down and paid for.
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$800 on hand to loan immediately on real estate.
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We have the prettiest 9-room residence on Washington street, new and modern, 55x200, $5,500. Will take some vacant property as part pay. If you want a nice home don't fail to look at this.
We have 4½ acres, East Fair street car line through it; streets on three sides of it; will make 23 lots 50x150. We can sell for the next few days at $1,500. Call and let us show you this bargain. Cheap, ain't it?
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3-room house, Bellwood, $25 cash, $10 a month, $350.
List your bargains with us.
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